The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation Before the Rebel Congress.

The Recommendation of Retaliatory Measures.

TALK OF RAISING THE BLACK FLAG.

The Matter Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Beauregard's Assumption of Command in South Carolina and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Sept. 30, contains the following:

In the rebel Senate, on the 29th of September, Mr. SIMMES, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, issued in the City of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free," is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is *a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare*, an outrage on the rights of private property, and *an invitation to an atrocious servile war*, and, therefore, should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by *such retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.*

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms against the Government.

Mr. SIMMES, of Louisiana, said that the resolution had not been drawn without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an Executive one, to be regulated by circumstances. But it was proper that the Legislative Department of the Government should express its approval of the retaliation contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, said that the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that upon any attempt being made to execute the Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we *immediately hoist the "black flag," and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.*

Mr. PHELAN, of Mississippi, said that he had always been in favor of conducting the war under the "black flag." If that flag had been raised a year ago the war would be ended now.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, moved that the pending resolution, together with the resolutions submitted by him some time since, relative to retaliation, &c., be referred to a Select Committee of three, and be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This was agreed to.

BEAUREGARD IN COMMAND.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, Sept. 24, officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He says: "In entering upon my duties, which may involve at an early day the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States, against the most formidable efforts of our powerful enemy, I shall rely on the ardent patriotism, the intelligent and unconquerable spirit of the officers and men under my command to sustain successfully. But to maintain our posts with credit to our country and our own honor, and avoid irremediable disaster, it is essential that all should yield implicit obedience to any orders emanating from superiors in authority."

THE LOSSES IN RECENT BATTLES.

The Richmond *Whig* says that "The entire rebel losses in the Manassas battles do not exceed five thousand, and that the losses in the engagements in Maryland range between five and seven thousand. Beyond a doubt our losses are less than one-fourth of those sustained by the enemy."

NEGROES IN THE MILITARY PRISONS.

Gen. WISE has published a list of about a hundred negroes confined in the military prisons in Richmond, of whom twenty are from the Free States.

BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The flag-of-truce boat *Metamora* arrived here this morning from Aiken's Landing. She brought down [illegible] passengers, one of whom reports that [illegible] resolved in all future actions [illegible] exterminate the Federals with[illegible]

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 1, says:

"Information from Gen. LEE's army indicates that an important battle is impending, and will take place at the close of this week. Gen. MCCLELLAN's army is on this side of the Potomac, and is advancing. The rebel army is in excellent condition, and eager for the fray."

The *Whig* speaks of President LINCOLN's Proclamation as *exhibiting a servile insurrection* in the Confederate States, and says, "It is not misunderstood North or South. It is a flash of the pen to destroy four thousand millions of our property, and is as much as a bid for the slaves to rise in insurrection from the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States." It speaks of the cruelty of the Administration, and says, "BUTLER is a saint compared with his masters."

"Our military operations," says the *Whig*, "are henceforth to assume a very grave character. *The fiend's new programme will necessarily destroy all terms of mercy.*" The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous shock. The enemy is making great preparations as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. *If we do not we are lost.* But we will do it."

The *Whig* says:

"Yesterday, the Yankees advanced on Warrenton, taking the sick and wounded prisoners, and paroling them. The movements of LEE and JACKSON were toward that place on Saturday last, but their exact movement is not known. It is enough to know that our Generals understand what they are about."

James River was never lower than now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburgh a person can walk across on the rocks without wetting his feet.

An army post-office has been established at Winchester. To that point is a daily stage from Staunton.

A dispatch from Memphis, 28th ult., says there is no news of importance.

Conciliation of the Northwestern States by the Rebels.

The following is the majority report of the rebel House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the resolutions lately introduced into their Congress touching the conduct of the war and the tender of conciliatory measures to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred certain resolutions relating to the true policy of the war, and recommending to the President the issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the market of the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be adopted.

The expediency of conducting the war in which we are engaged with all possible activity, and of carrying that war into the enemy's country, so soon as the same shall be found practicable, is believed to be now universally admitted by all enlightened men who have given their attention to the subject. It is evident that we must rely alone upon our own energies for success in the struggle of arms which is now in progress. In the present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that in order to bring the sanguinary struggle in which we are engaged to an early termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army should be kept into a state of constant readiness for active exertion, and that no opportunity should be neglected of striking the forces of the enemy, wherever to be found upon Southern soil, with that boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most signal success.

It is equally manifest that the enemy will never be willing to desist from the unjust and ferocious war which they are now waging, until the evils and inconveniences thereof shall have been brought home fully to themselves. When our valiant and disciplined armies (enhanced in numbers and in strength, as it is hoped they will shortly be,) shall have once found their way to the heart of the enemy's country, and have inflicted a just retaliation upon those who have so ruthlessly ravaged our territories, pillaged our towns, and desolated our homes, it is to be reasonably expected that even they will at last be able to discern the rank injustice and brutal cruelty which they have compelled us to experience, and for the perpetration of which they have not been heretofore subjected to anything like adequate punishment.

Your Committee are well satisfied that the issuing of some such proclamation by the President, as that described in the resolutions referred to them, at such time as he shall deem expedient, could not but be attended with the most salutary effects. It is undoubted fact, that the Government at Washington, aided by unscrupulous local demagogues in the Northwestern States, has succeeded, to a considerable extent, in deluding the people of that region into a general belief that, should we succeed in our struggle for independence, it is the intention of the Government and people of the Confederate States to shut them out from the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and its great tributaries; and though the Provisional Congress of these States long ago emphatically negatived this idea, by well-known acts of formal legislation, yet your Committee is assured that the delusion on this subject still continues to exist among the people of the Northwest, and that the gross misapprehension in regard to the intentions and policy of the Confederate States of America, thus engendered and kept in existence by wicked and designing men, has operated most effectively in prompting the people of the Northwestern States (so closely connected with the South heretofore, both by geographical and political ties,) to contribute freely, both in men and money, to the prosecution of a war which, if successful on the part of those with whom it has originated, would be eventually as disastrous in its effects to the people of the Northwestern States themselves, as to those of the Confederate States of America. It is gratifying to discover that high-spirited and intelligent men in several of the Northwestern States, have of late become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow-citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success.

Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolutions referred to this Committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present inglorious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporium of that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

THE VICTORY AT IUKA.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 20, 1862.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.—The General Commanding takes great pleasure in congratulating the two wings of the army, commanded respectively by Major-Gen. ORD and Major-Gen. ROSECRANS, upon the energy, alacrity and bravery displayed by them on the 19th and 20th inst., in their movement against the enemy at Iuka. Although the enemy was in numbers reputed far greater than their own, nothing was evinced by the troops but a burning desire to meet him, whatever his numbers, and however strong his position.

With such a disposition as was manifested by the troops on this occasion, their commanders need never fear defeat against anything but overwhelming numbers.

While it was the fortune of the command of Gen. ROSECRANS, on the evening of the 19th inst., to engage the enemy in a most spirited fight for more than two hours, driving him with great loss from his position, and winning for themselves fresh laurels, the command of Gen. ORD is entitled to equal credit for their efforts in trying to reach the enemy, and in diverting his attention.

And while congratulating the noble living, it is meet to offer our condolence to the friends of the heroic dead, who offered their lives a sacrifice in defence of constitutional liberty, and in their fall rendered memorable the field of Iuka.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt. General.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of a Small Body of Kansas Troops at Neosho.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 3.

Advices received here from the headquarters of Gen. SCHOFIELD, state that an engagement had taken place at Neosho, between the Kansas troops under Col. SOLOMON and a superior force of the rebels. The loss on both sides was trivial.

The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the rebels, who greatly outnumbered them.

Col. SOLOMON's force was about a thousand men.

Dried Apples Wanted for Sick Soldiers.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1862.

The inquiry being frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be published, as widely as possible, that dried apples cannot be sent to its depôts in too large quantities. Town and village Relief Societies are requested to make arrangements for paring, cutting and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags, marked "To be kept dry." Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be very acceptable.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Gen. Secretary.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Several Army Corps by the President and Gen. McClellan.

Great Enthusiasm of the Troops and People.

The President to Return to Washington To-Day.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

The President in company with Gen. MCCLELLAN reviewed to-day the several corps of the army of the Potomac, beginning with that of Gen. BURNSIDE, near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of Gen. FRANKLIN's at Bakersville, and those of Gens. PORTER and REYNOLDS.

At the review of each corps the people collected in large numbers and manifested the greatest enthusiasm in meeting the President and "Little Mac."

The prevailing spirit of loyalty was clearly indicated by the greetings which on every hand were showered upon the distinguished men. Gen. MCCLELLAN was most enthusiastically cheered by the soldiers. The President, after visiting Gen. RICHARDSON, who lies near by, will in the morning be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Washington.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT SHARPSBURGH.

The Cumberland Valley—Condition of Hagerstown—Sharpsburgh—The Battle-Field—State of the Town—A Warlike Lodging—Future Prospects—A Visit to Col. Farnsworth's Brigade—Abuses in Our Cavalry Regiments.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Sept. 26, 1862.

I am at length on that memorable battle-field which has recently shed so much glory on our arms, and which is, unquestionably, one of the few that will be remembered in history for all time. On coming here from Harrisburgh, through the Cumberland Valley, it was easy enough to comprehend why the rebels should have cast so longing an eye upon the good things of Pennsylvania. It is impossible to behold a richer future of prosperity and abundance than is to be found all the way from Harrisburgh to this place. It is a perfect Eden.

On arriving at Hagerstown, railway communication stopped—and not only that but the telegraph also—at least, for every purpose not immediately pertaining to Government. I found Hagerstown completely overwhelmed with visitors; some from mere curiosity, others in pursuit of the graves of their relatives and friends. Every hotel and private house was so crowded that it was quite impossible to obtain a shelter anywhere; and, as to conveyances, either on wheels or in the shape of horse-flesh, bands of people were running about in bewilderment, imploring of every owner of a trap—no matter if only a donkey cart—to take them to Sharpsburgh at the rate of $2 apiece or anything else they chose to name.

As we approached Sharpsburgh, it was unnecessary to ask when we were coming near the great battle-field, for *it could be distinctly smelt two miles off!* I stopped about a mile this side of Sharpsburgh, on the Hagerstown road, to go over the cornfield which you will remember was so terribly contested between the rebels and our forces under HOOKER, when the latter was wounded. It is a large elevated plateau situated between two woods, near one of which runs the Hagerstown turnpike. It was from this elevated position that the first comprehensive glance could be taken of this glorious panorama; and from the graphic and accurate descriptions which have been given, especially by your own correspondents, it was easy at once to comprehend the whole struggle.

Here it was that the left wing of the enemy, standing in front of one wood, and the right wing of ours, immediately facing them, and backed by the other wood, engaged for hours in a mortal struggle for that piece of ground; each side rolling backward and forward like the waves of ocean dashing against a rock. Although a week had already passed since this occurrence, the dead been all removed, and the rains and dews of heaven had charitably washed away many a bloody stain from the fair face of earth, there was plenty yet to prove the awful scene which had so recently been enacted. The battered corn, fairly trampled into the earth; the deep ruts formed by the heavy wheels of artillery; fences torn down, and left in pell-mell confusion; canteens, haversacks, riddled caps, blood-stained shirts, and fragments of shell and cannon balls laying in every direction; dark purple masses of congealed fluid glistening in the sunlight; charred remnants of horses everywhere, and others again laying in all sorts of attitudes, just as they fell, and poisoning the air for miles around; the newly made heaps of earth, on one of which I read the significant words, scrawled on a rough plank: "31 *buried here*," all told but too plainly the horrible story. The trees in these woods also showed how dreadfully thick must have hailed the messengers of death. In one spot especially, of about fifty square yards, I did not see a single stem that had not its bark torn by bullets or cannon balls in from one to a dozen places, and *in one tree I counted fifteen distinct shots.* Think of the heroism of those who clustered here!

It was quite dark before I got into Sharpsburgh, and found the difficulty of getting shelter here, if anything, greater than in Hagerstown. The little town has, in these few days, got to rival the earlier days of California life, not only in crowding and discomfort but in extortion. Finding it impossible to get into any hotel, I tried my luck at an unassuming private little house in one of the side streets. The old lady would be glad, but she had not a single room she could spare. Upon urging my entreaty to be put "anywhere," she said she had one room up stairs, but there was not a single pane of glass in it. This was rather a cold prospect, as the nights down here are just as freezing as the days are torrid, but there was no choice, and I accepted the offer. On going to this room I found the old lady was quite correct. There was not a single pane of glass in it. A small shell had entered one window, torn away the architraves and a square yard of the wall, and burst apparently in the centre of the room. The furniture was all knocked to atoms, a dozen holes (one large enough to hide a child in) was made in the floor and clean through to the ceiling below. Similar holes were in the ceiling above and through the roof also, and another shot had gone right through the bedstead and feather-bed which was offered me, ripping through the feathers in the whole length from foot to head without touching the tick at top or bottom, and passing clean through the wall behind. As I stretched myself full length and fancied what *might have been* had I occupied precisely that position one week ago, I felt very much like writing an epic poem.

This house is only a specimen of many others in the place. A rebel battery was planted in front of the town, and ours had to silence it. As the houses on this street—this one among them—presented a full broadside to our shots, of course terrible havoc was made among them.

Everything has settled down already into quietude and entire lack of any apprehension, except that we have all that bustle and confusion belonging to the near presence of an army. The place has been pretty well stripped of everything it possessed during the locust-like visitation of the rebels. At first they tried to be very sweet to the inhabitants of "My Maryland," but as soon as they found they were to be unceremoniously kicked out, they changed their demeanor to the inhabitants; and, although they cannot be accused of downright plunder in their dealings with the good people here, it was simply a case of "no compulsion, only you must." In spite of the grand haul which treason threw in their way at Harper's Ferry, I imagine they will have little to rejoice at over this last raid. An officer of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry told me this morning that an old lady, with whom he resided in Frederick, heard JACKSON say there that the greatest mistake they ever made was in coming to Maryland. It is unquestionable that they counted upon raising an army there of at least 60,000 men.

On the heights immediately overlooking the town is a brigade of cavalry, under the gallant Col. FARNSWORTH. What regiments and in what numbers, it is not necessary to state. MCCLELLAN is having an eye on the enemy in the direction of Williamsport, and BURNSIDE in that of Harper's Ferry. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have the bulk of their army in the valley along the Opequan Creek, moving in the direction of Winchester. Whether they are sulkily moving through the Virginia wilderness to Richmond, or pausing merely to take breath before making some other characteristic movement of desperation and audacity, is not easy to determine. To all appearances our army is settling down into that apathy which seems to follow and throw away every success we have; but those who ought to understand these matters best think that if we don't move very soon, the rebels will. If *we think* we can afford to wait, they *know that they cannot*: for every day is only adding to our strength and weakening theirs, in the long and dreary march before them, and the Winter approaching. All this is so self-evident, that the general belief in the army is, that we have stirring times ahead. Oh! for an army under a SIGEL to meet them half way between this and Richmond, while MCCLELLAN, with his victorious legions, comes thundering in their rear!

In going through the camps to-day, I could not help being struck with the miserable condition of our horses; many of these poor generous brutes being more fit for a slaughter house than for a charge upon the enemy. When I saw these wretched, cadaverous animals munching their coarse fare of dry corn straw, and with evident disrelish, it really did seem cruel that in this region of overflowing plenty, and with all the money our people are squandering upon the army, the horses, upon which depends so efficient an arm of our service, should have no better nourishment to live upon. For a whole fortnight, and during such tremendous labor, the poor brutes have not had more than three feeds of grain! One cause is the atrocious prices which the farmers here are charging for their corn. For a small stack—just as it is cut down, and about fifty bushels—they charge $110.

Among the other cavalry regiments that of the Third Indiana is quite noticeable for the very fine quality and condition of the horses. On remarking this fact, a Captain of the Eighth Illinois very soon explained to me the reason. The Third Indiana men *all own their own horses.* According to the present rule, Government supplies the horses by contract at the rate of $125 a head. Out of this the grasping contractor puts at least forty or fifty dollars in his pocket, by supplying the cheapest and most miserable piece of horseflesh he can find to pass muster. If all our cavalry, as in the Third Indiana, found their own horses, the $125 would be spent in procuring an animal really worth the money. A soldier, knowing his horse to be his individual property, would love it, take care of it, require no watching from his superior officer, and the efficiency of our cavalry would be enormously increased. At present a private's pay is $13 a month and his horse found; if he has his own horse his pay is $25 60 per month—or about 40 cents per day for the use of his horse. The question is simply: Is it not better to follow the plan of the Third Indiana than to go on with a system which has no object but to fill the pockets of a few greedy speculators, to the detriment of that important branch of the service in which we are already most lamentably deficient?

In bringing this matter to my attention, the Captain said, "I wish some of you gentlemen of the Press would ventilate this subject;" and I promised I would do my best, although knowing at the time the inutility. There are matters, of course, with which we scribblers have no right to meddle; but I am quite sure that those most interested—the army, and the people who are paying for it—would be glad to see such abuses corrected. As to the poor horses, I know there wouldn't be a dissenting voice among them to this plea in their behalf—although perhaps a few joyful *neighs.*

NEMO.

The Potomac not Crossed in Force—Situation of the Rebels—The Women vs. The Sutlers.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

None of our troops in this vicinity or at points above here, as yet, permanently occupied the Virginia side of the river. It is a daily occurrence for the cavalry to cross for reconnoitering purposes, but they invariably return at night. The infantry, or some portions of it, has been over twice since the attack, nearly two weeks ago, but not with the intention of remaining over a few hours' time.

The cavalry reconnoissance yesterday did not result in obtaining any new information in regard to the position of the enemy. He continues to remain in the locality of Winchester, making the western shore of the Opequan Creek his line of defence. He will probably retain that position until tired of waiting an attack, or, until the bad roads threaten to set in and seriously interfere with the transportation of military stores. The Union army is at a stand-still. That it should be so, is, perhaps, the true policy, as it is conceded by military authorities that, while a cessation of operations does not benefit the rebels, it is of much advantage to our own troops.

The army has resumed drills and parades, and every hour in the day companies or regiments can be seen going through the various evolutions.

Some days ago Gen. MCCLELLAN transferred his headquarters to within three or four miles of Harper's Ferry. It is thought by this change that the portion of the army now here will move in the same direction in the course of a few days.

The citizens of Sharpsburgh are rapidly replenishing their purses from sales made to the soldiers. Anything in the shape of edibles finds a ready market, and commands a good price. Fifty cents is the sum asked and willingly given for a plain meal. The women are engaged early and late baking bread, which they dispose of for twenty-five cents a loaf. An instance recently occurred, which demonstrates the loyalty of the fair sex, and their aversion to speculation by sutlers at the expense of the soldiers. The sutlers combined to purchase all the bread at the price demanded—twenty-five cents a loaf—and sell the same for fifty cents a loaf. The women understood the practice, and refused to treat with the sutlers, declaring that Union men should not be imposed upon and robbed, if it was in their power to prevent it.

The telegraph wire which passed through the place has been taken down. No private communications can be sent from the office at Hagerstown. Frederick is the nearest point from which dispatches can be transmitted over the wire.

WHIT.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 3.

The Forrest Divorce Case will be reached, in the Court of Appeals, to-morrow on the argument for a new trial. JOHN VAN BUREN and JAMES T. BRADY appear as counsel for MR. FORREST, and CHARLES O'CONNOR for MRS. FORREST.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARION.

Another Important Order from Gen. Butler.

All Disloyal Citizens Called Upon to Register Their Names.

Disappearance of Yellow Fever from Key West.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. SMITH, arrived at this port last night from New-Orleans on the 29th ult., and Key West on the 29th. She brought a full freight, $253,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

George Wood and lady, J. G. Hamilton, J. Montgomery, M. J. Mandell, H. McCloskey, M. Gernon, M. J. Farrell, Mrs. and Miss Schepmoes, J. T. Schepmoes, Mrs. F. Denizell, Paul Aldigé and lady, Mrs. J. Aldigé, Misses P. and M. Aldigé and servant, Capt. R. R. Moesman, United States Navy; Capt. Geo. R. Schenck and R. Terry, Capt. E. R. Abbot, 12th Connecticut Volunteers; Mrs. S. J. Tyler, Mrs. O. R. Morse, J. W. Burbridge and lady, Capt. Hobart, 4th Wisconsin, S. C. Hickey, John Henderson, Isaac Wilson, L. Castera and sister, Jules L. Riffiard, P. Mallard, Capt. F. Olsan and lady, Miss Josephine Brennan and two brothers, Mrs. Long, J. G. Haas, W. Beschelnen, C. Andree, C. Prioland, Lieut. C. J. Thompson, 6th Michigan Volunteers; A. Egan, Oliver Perkins, E. S. P. Thompson, Edwardo Medrano, L. Haas, Wm. H. Clarke, Philip Dela Chaise, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, child and servant: F. H. Marshall, William Brunner, F. Goldsmith, Isaac Friend, Capt. John Choate, 75th New-York Volunteers, Myer Phineas, and 22 in the steerage, including the regimental band of the 6th Michigan.

She also brings mails from the United States steamships *Mississippi*, *Pensacola*, *Sciota*, and iron-clad gunboat *Essex*; from Key West, mails of the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, gunboats *Huntsville* and *Dacotah*—the latter just returned from a cruise. The health of New-Orleans still continues good and the city quiet and in good order.

At Key West the fever had entirely abated. No new cases had occurred for a week previous to the *Marion's* departure.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.—All persons, male or female, within this Department, of the age of 18 years and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States and have not renewed their allegiance before this date to the United States, or who now hold or pretend any allegiance or sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, are ordered to report themselves, on or before the 1st day of October next, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, both real, personal and mixed, made out and signed by themselves respectively, with the same particularity as for taxation. They shall also report their place of residence by number, street or other proper description, and their occupation, which registry shall be signed by themselves, and each shall receive a certificate from the Marshal of Registration as claiming to be an enemy of the United States.

Any person, of those described in this order, neglecting so to register themselves, shall be subject to fine, or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and all his or her property confiscated by order, as punishment for such neglect.

On the first day of October next every householder shall return, to the Provost-Marshal nearest him, a list of each inmate of his or her house, of the age of eighteen years or upwards, which list shall contain the following particulars: The name, sex, age and occupation of each inmate, whether a registered alien, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, a registered enemy of the United States, or one who has neglected to register himself or herself, either an alien, a loyal citizen, or a registered enemy. All householders neglecting to make such returns, or making a false return, shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment with hard labor, or both.

Each policeman will, within his beat, be held responsible that every householder failing to make such return, within three days from the first of October, is reported to the Provost-Marshal; and $5 for every such neglect, for every day in which it is not reported, will be deducted from such policeman's pay, and he shall be dismissed. And a like sum for conviction of any householder not making his or her return shall be paid to the policeman reporting such householder.

Every person who shall, in good faith, renew his or her allegiance to the United States previous to the first day of October next, and shall remain truly loyal, will be recommended to the President for pardon for his or her previous offences.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

WOMEN NOT ALLOWED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 75.—No officer or soldier serving in this Department will be allowed to bring his family, or any member thereof, without special permission. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

OPENING OF THE COURTS.

The following announcement is made in the *Delta*, of the 24th:

"Some preliminary steps were taken yesterday for the reopening of the Courts. The new Sheriff, JAMES DUNHAM, Esq., took possession of his office, and some deputies were sworn in. Judge HOWELL, of the Sixth District Court, and Judge WHITAKER, the recently appointed incumbent of the Second District Court—that in which the probate business is transacted—were present, and in a few days these Courts will be opened for the transaction of business. It is said that Judge HELSTAND is to be appointed to one of the other now vacant benches of the District Courts."

TAKING THE OATH.

We were premature in our local announcement under this heading yesterday morning. The oath was administered all day yesterday, but the rush was not near as great as it was the day before, and we presume that the most of those who intended to take the oath succeeded in doing so. The rush seemed greatest at the old City Hall, in front of Jackson-square. It consisted mostly of "cullud pussons," who seemed quite elated at the idea of exercising their newly fledged political privileges.—*True Delta*, 24th.

The Emperor Napoleon and Mexico.

A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, at Vera Cruz, sends that journal a copy of the following significant letter addressed to Gen. LORENCEZ:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have heard with pleasure of the brilliant affair of Cumbes, and with mortification of the check at the attack on Puebla. It is the fortune of war to have reverses, which often obscure the splendor of success; but that is no reason to feel discouraged. *The National honor is involved*, and you will be *sustained by all the resources that you can desire, and of which you may have need.*

Tell your troops that you have the assurance of my entire satisfaction with their courage and fortitude. However far away they may be my solicitude still cares for them.

I approve of your conduct, although it may not have been comprehended by the world. You have done well to protect Gen. ALMONTE, since he is in a state of war with the actual Government of Mexico. Everyone who seeks the protection of your flag has an equal right to that protection. But all that should not at all influence your future actions. It is contrary to my intentions, to my origin, and to my principles, to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people. They can freely choose that form they prefer. I only require of them sincerity in their foreign relations, and I only seek the prosperity and independence, under a stable and regular government of their beautiful country.

Receive, &c., NAPOLEON.

Michigan Union State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 3.

The Union State Convention assembled at Jackson yesterday, and nominated BYRON G. STOUT, of Oakland County, for Governor, and a full State ticket.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

Garibaldi Desires to Fight for the North.

His Letter to the American Consul at Vienna.

Protest of the French Government Against the Capture of the Ship La Manche.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 24th, *via* Queenstown 25th ult., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

GARIBALDI, in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, *promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health.*

The United States corvette *St. Louis* remained at Lisbon, and would probably continue all Winter.

The *City of Washington* has 90 cabin and 220 steerage passengers. She has experienced westerly gales on the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamer *Alabama*, which was returning to Liverpool when the *Europa* sailed, proved not to be the "290."

The *Daily News* reverts to the proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme. It says "the sooner the Government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better for its dignity and its reputation."

The *Times* thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government at Washington.

The *Morning Post* thinks this strange and unlooked for *coup d'état* may possibly terminate the war. It says, "A man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new republic, and thinks that even if JEFF. DAVIS assumes the Presidency of the United States, *the North would accept him in order to preserve unity.*"

It was stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband, require permits to enter the ports of the Union, is held by France to be wholly inadmissible.

France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship *La Manche* at New-Orleans.

The substitute for cotton which attracted so much attention, is the fibres of the marine plant known as *Bortrea Marina*, or common grass wrack.

The Manchester Cotton Supply at its annual meeting took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the Indian Government.

The impeachment of Sir CHARLES WOOD was called for.

Rioting at Belfast had been serious, but there was no loss of life.

FRANCE.

Business in the French cotton manufacturing districts has not been so dull since the revolution of 1848.

The Bourse had been higher but reacted. Rentes, 69f. 10c.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S condition continues to improve, but it is expected it will be many months before he can be removed.

An amnesty to him and his followers is again rumored.

PRUSSIA.

The ministerial crisis in Prussia continued, but was approaching a termination.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 26.

The American Consul at Vienna wrote to GARIBALDI asking, as he had failed in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him an enthusiastic reception. GARIBALDI, under date of Sept. 14, replied:

"I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself. However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds are healed, *I shall take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.*"

The above correspondence appears in the *Wanderer* of Vienna.

There is no other news of importance.

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 2,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed easier, but nominally unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is dull.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR dull, and 6d. lower; WHEAT irregular, and 1d. @2d. lower; red Western, 9s. @10s. 2d.; red Southern, 10s. 3d. @10s. 6d.; white Western, 11s. @11s. 4d.; white Southern, 11s. 6d. @12s. CORN quiet, but steady; mixed, 28s. 9d. @29s.

PROVISIONS very dull. The same authorities report: BEEF flat. PORK very dull. BACON quiet, but steady. LARD unchanged and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive. Rice, sales small. Resin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine, no sales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly lower. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW steady at 48s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 43s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 130s. @132s.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 50¾@49¾ discount. Erie Shares, 29¼@29.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 25.

COTTON—Sales of Wednesday and Thursday, 2,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is called slightly lower for all qualities, but prices are nominal.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Consols for money 93¾@93¾.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 2.

Col. JOHN GROESBECK was nominated for Congress to-day in the First District, and JOHN A. GURLEY in the Second, by Union Conventions.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 3.

Col. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, late Speaker of the Assembly and now in command of the One Hundred and Tenth Volunteers, stationed at Baltimore, has accepted the nomination of the Republicans of this District for Congress. He will, without a doubt, be elected by a large majority.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER FOUR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The 22d of February, 1862, will be a memorable day in the annals of Richmond. The good people of that city have their due share of provincial conceit, and they are profoundly convinced that the eyes of the world have long been fixed upon the capital of the "Old Dominion." Perhaps neither you nor I would quite agree with them in their estimate of the rank which the metropolis of tobacco and States Rights Democracy has occupied in the past history of mankind. But there can be no question as to the importance which the events of our own time are conferring upon the headquarters of armed secession, the provisional capital of the provisional Southern Republic. How the Confederate Government came to transfer itself from Montgomery to Richmond you already know. The step, though hazardous, was essential to preserve the front of the seceded States during the war. Had Virginia been allowed to wage an independent war, she might also have negotiated an independent peace. Neither those of the Confederates who aimed at the eventual reconstruction of the old Union in a sense favorable to the South, nor those of them who were bent upon establishing a Southern nationality, nor yet that third party, small at first in the South, but stronger to-day, as I believe, than it has ever been since the Union was formed, which looks forward to a general political disintegration of the Continent, and anticipates an eventual confederation for commercial purposes of a number of Republican States, politically independent upon one another; neither of those sections of the Southern public could willingly abandon to Virginia opportunities of action which might and probably would interfere very seriously with the immediate and indispensable object of them all—the military prostration namely, and political overthrow of the Northern Union.

And allow me here a few remarks upon these divisions of Southern opinion and purpose. That they exist is indubitable, although the united front of resistance to what all Southern men regard as the "Northern aggression," conceals them for the present from the world without the Southern border, and to a certain extent, perhaps, from the masses of the Southern public themselves. That they can only be obliterated and their tendencies arrested by a general conquest of the South, attended by the radical reconstruction of Southern society, seems to me equally sure. In the discussions which the recent proclamation of President LINCOLN is exciting throughout the North, neither the friends nor the foes of the "policy of emancipation" appear as yet to have vigorously grasped the fact that the war has already drifted us far beyond the naked issue of the Union without Slavery or Slavery without the Union. Had that issue been made up and presented at the beginning of the war, the war might, perhaps, have been fought out and decided upon it. But the time has gone by in which this might have been done. The Southern States have astonished themselves in the course of this war, and the experience of the past eighteen months, if it has not given rise to new currents of ambition, has tremendously deepened and strengthened other currents previously existing. The eleven States upon which the burden of the conflict has fallen, have found themselves capable of putting and keeping in the field armies vastly larger and more formidable than it had ever been supposed the Union, in its palmier days of peace, could maintain. Their combined efforts have given them a new sense of their individual importance.

Under the Union the Southern States had become accustomed to aggregate their interests, and to look upon themselves as essentially and supremely agricultural. They have already begun to learn that in this respect there is no reason why they should continue to be at one. The shock of the war has already shaken Slavery from its agricultural basis in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee. Were peace established to-morrow by our recognition of the Confederate States, with the frontiers claimed for them by Mr. DAVIS, the vast war-debt of the Confederacy might possibly hold it together for a few years, but the tariff system which that debt would render necessary must, by its operation, foster and feed the forces already at work to separate the Border States from those of the Gulf and the South Atlantic; and every step taken by the former in the path of prosperity, while it would strengthen their antagonism to the latter, would also increase their rivalry with the manufacturing States of the North. Let me illustrate, by an allusion to a single case within my personal knowledge, the movements of opinion to which this already active process of events is giving rise. When I reached the South in June, 1861, I had some slight acquaintance with a gentleman in Virginia, of high character and of handsome property, who had always been a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp, and a man conspicuous in that not very enterprising State for his spirit of commercial enterprise. He had opposed the ordinance of secession with extreme bitterness, and was an ardent supporter of the Union. I saw the same gentleman again, frequently, after my release in January, 1862, and found that while his contempt for the Confederate Government had rather increased than abated, his mind had undergone a complete revolution in regard to the Union. He admitted that Slavery was practically dead in Virginia, and did not affect to deplore its doom. "We have a future of our own;" he said to me in July, 1862, "whether the Federal Government succeeds or fails in conquering Virginia is comparatively unimportant. The State will inevitably become a great manufacturing and commercial State, and if the Confederacy of the Gulf is established, as I believe it must be, we shall become the nucleus of a third Power politically independent alike of Massachusetts and of South Carolina."

But this is not the only direction in which the tendency to disintegration is already manifesting itself behind the gleaming array of Southern bayonets allied for war against the Union. The representatives of this tendency in Virginia have given sufficient public evidence of their existence. They have reminded their temporary associates, through the Press of Richmond, that by the terms of the Constitution, "Virginia can at any time, by her Legislature, secede in ten minutes from the Confederacy;" and one of their organs, no longer ago than in the beginning of August in the present year, earnestly protested against the style of the new "nationality," denounced the idea of any "Southern nationality" as absurd, and demanded that the Confederacy should be hereafter described and known as the Central Government of the "Allied Republics." The overwhelming defeat of the candidate supported by Mr. DAVIS' Administration in the recent Gubernatorial election in North Carolina, which has been rather extravagantly attributed to a supposed uprising of Union sentiment in that State, must unquestionably be traced to the growth there of sentiments analogous to those which I have alluded to as springing up in Virginia. Nor is it at all improbable that a similar revolution is going on in Georgia, where Gov. BROWN was last Summer elected for the third time to the Gubernatorial chair in the face of his open and declared hostility to the Administration at Richmond.

West of the Mississippi still another movement, with the nature and extent of which I cannot pretend to be familiar enough to speak of them with any confidence, is plainly going on. The Governor of Arkansas, Mr. RECTOR, while urging the most vigorous hostility to the National Government, has publicly proclaimed the intention of his State to care for her own future in conjunction with her "natural allies" of Southern Missouri and Texas; and the restoration of the "Lone Star of Texas" to its place among National banners was constantly and openly spoken of in Richmond by Texans of intelligence and position.

South Carolina, again, it must be remembered, has never aimed at nor desired the formation of a genuine "Southern nationality." Her aspirations are as peculiar as her antecedents. No State in the Union has learned or forgotten so little as herself since the Union was formed. She is the Bourbon of American commonwealths; not exactly, indeed, in point of blood and birth, (for her early colonists, both French and English, were decent rather than distinguished people, as their names sufficiently indicate, and her early colonial opulence is the real secret of her aristocratic pretensions,) but in point of her obstinate devotion to a traditionary policy. Local independence is her dream, and to all the appeals of a large national ambition, whether from the Confederacy or the Union, her people practically reply, with Mr. LAYARD's celebrated Turkish cadi, "Is it possible that the idea of a general intercourse among mankind should make any impression upon our understandings?" To occupy on the Atlantic coast a position like that of Hamburg or Bremen—establishing absolute free-trade, and making herself thereby the great dépôt of the Southern half of the Continent would probably satisfy her. Immigration has never disturbed her placid repose, nor does she desire that it should do so. To worry her neighbors in a logical, diplomatic and dignified way, being "let alone" herself, is all that she asks; and while she remains the State she is, the idea of consolidating a nationality, of which she is a member, may be dismissed as a chimera.

These discordancies of State feeling and sectional interest, though infinitely less flagrant at the outset of the war than they have since become, were sufficiently evident to make a rapid concentration of Confederate authority and action upon the most advanced point of the seceded territory absolutely imperative. So the Southern Government, in June, 1861, marched, like an army of occupation, and, indeed, attended by such an army, upon Richmond.

And here, in February, 1862, it became necessary for the Government to emerge from the "provisional" into the "permanent" form. I think Mr. DAVIS would gladly have escaped the necessity of this ceremony had it been practicable so to do. For he is too shrewd and clear-sighted a man not to have recognized the hollowness of the pretensions implied in the pageant to which by the limitation of the Provisional arrangements adopted at Montgomery, he found himself condemned on the 22d of February. Fortunately for him the horizon of the Confederacy was sombre and threatening enough at that moment to invest the proceedings with a solemnity which, under more favorable auspices, they could not have possessed.

"Hung were the heavens with black;" and under those lowering clouds in sky and State, the seceded commonwealths might well have looked to see,

> "Comets importing change of times and States,
> Brandish their crystal tresses in the sky,
> And with them scourge the bad revolting stars."

Had the New-Year dawned upon the South in victory, the Confederate Congress meeting at Richmond could scarcely have preserved their gravity when they came to assist in organizing a "permanent" Government over their clashing and inchoate federation. For, beside the elements of collision and disruption on which I have already touched, the presence among their number of members from Kentucky and Missouri proclaimed the deliberate abandonment by the Confederate Government of that one principle of "State Sovereignty," on which the South had taken its stand at the outset, and which was the substance of its appeal for recognition to the Governments of Europe. Reviling the National Government for the admission to the halls of Congress, at Washington, of Senators who claimed, on the strength of their nomination by a fraction of Virginia, to represent that Commonwealth, the Confederates, in the case especially of Kentucky, had followed the precedent which they denounced. The admission of Kentucky as a State of the Confederacy was the recognition, at Richmond, of Messrs. WILLEY and CARLISLE as Senators from Virginia at Washington. The State Government of Kentucky had declared for the Union. The State, in its sovereign capacity, was an unqualified member of the Union. What sort of "permanency" could be expected for a Government which had thus denied its own fundamental principles before it had lived out a single year? This incident of the history of secession has scarcely yet received either here or in Europe the attention which it will one day command. It illustrates the rapidity with which the Southern movement for "independence" had degenerated into a disorderly struggle for domination, and observers in America and Europe who are shocked at the extra-constitutional adventures of the Governmeut of the Union, will do well to contemplate the real bearings of this early development of popular pressure and incoherent ambition upon the Southern side of the Potomac.

On the 22d of February, 1862, however, as I have said, the Southern people were in no position to regard their "permanent" Government with any feelings but those of serious concern. The year had opened with disaster. The army was wearied with inaction, the people were disappointed in their hopes of peace. BEAUREGARD, the favorite General of the South, at that time had resigned his command on the Potomac and gone West, as it was understood, in no temper of good will toward the Executive. Fort Henry, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson had one after another been surrendered to the Union, and struck alternately from the West and from the East, the South was staggering under the blows of its gigantic adversary. Murmurs, not only deep but loud, were already audible throughout the South against the Richmond Government as responsible for these successive defeats, and Mr. DAVIS had been plainly called upon by Southern papers of influence to abdicate a position for which he was declared plainly unfit.

The corruption of the Administration at Richmond was flagrant and notorious. It was the common talk of the streets that the War Department trafficked in passports for contraband traders with the North, and that high officers of the Government who were never to be found at their desks on business by ordinary citizens, could always be seen at the brilliant faro-banks on Main-street at any hour of the night. Men commonly expect from a "new" Government at least the pretence of order and of economy. But the Government of Mr. DAVIS was, in no true sense of the word, a "new" Government. The leaders of secession had deported with themselves from Washington a complete bureaucracy of old political hacks, the shattered remnant of the "Old Guard" of the long-dominant Democracy. These men filled the desks in all the Departments, engineered contracts, filled their pockets, as of old, at a "National" Treasury, and emptied them, as of old, at "BYRNE's." This personage, well known to all observers of Washington life in the days before secession, established himself in magnificent apartments upon Main-street, next door to the Spotswood Hotel, long the residence of Mr. DAVIS and his first officers, "sported his oak," distributed "pass-keys" to distinguished characters, kept a splendid table, and prospered exceedingly. In a letter which this worthy dispatched to the North in the early Winter of 1862, and which I chanced to see on its passage, he exultingly exclaimed, "No house in the world ever did the business I am doing here."

The Richmond Government, indeed, was simply a seceded suburb of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, reveling in "fresh fields and pastures new." For never had Washington offered to the whole army of intriguers, spoilers and public pilferers, the opulent booty which the Southern capital, with its daily expenditure of at least half a million of dollars, spread before this revolted wing of the host. The Confederate money, manufactured with delightful ease, was dispensed with sublime indifference. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who presented an order at the Treasury for $70,000, received the amount in packages of notes. He insisted on their being counted, but the clerk positively refused, alleging that he had no time for such matters. On counting them himself, my informant found that he had received an excess of $18,000! In the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments a reckless system of plunder went on, of which a single example may suffice. The Army of the Potomac, during its occupation of Manassas in the Fall of 1861, was supplied with corn brought from North Carolina at an expense three times greater than the cost of supplying it from the adjacent valley of the Shenandoah.

In this dark condition of affairs, around them and at home, the Southern people looked forward to the 22d of February, with impatient interest, as expecting then to learn whether they had still anything to hope from the Government with which the course of events had saddled them.

The day came gray and sad, and "chill with early showers." In the Capitol-square at Richmond, at no great distance from the legislative building—a rather shabby pile of stucco, vaguely resembling the *Maison Carrée* at Nismes, in France—stands CRAWFORD'S monumental group of WASHINGTON, supported and surrounded by the great men of the "Old Dominion." The base of this fine monument had been selected as the scene of the "Inaugural Ceremonies," and a rude sort of scaffolding had been hastily put up around the vast pedestal of granite on which the dead heroes stand in immortal bronze. Though the weather had been uncertain for more than a week, the Committee of the Confederate Congress appeared to have supposed that the rain would divide its realm with DAVIS, as of old with CÆSAR, and they had made no adequate preparations to protect the august head of the "Sunny South" from the Eastern shower, which plashed heavily and steadily down upon a narrow strip of ragged tarpaulin, drawn hastily over the top of the ungainly structure they had reared. The water had made grooves for itself by noon, and poured dismally down in tiny cascades. About half an hour before the exercises commenced I made my way through a dense and steaming crowd of umbrella-bearing patriots, almost to the foot of the gaunt and dripping platform, above which towered in a kind of monumental scorn the stately effigy of WASHINGTON. This statue, let me remark by the way, points to the South, and I was informed that this direction was intentionally given to it when it was set up some three years ago.

There were perhaps three or four thousand persons on the ground when Mr. DAVIS, with his suite of Congressmen and Senators, worked his passage from the Capitol steps to the statue. The whole company, as they rose into view above the umbrellas of the crowd, looked damp and hazy. Many of them huddled together in the back of the platform, and raised their umbrellas as a subsidiary tent. Mr. HUNTER, black and beetling, pulled his dark felt hat over his brows, and folding his arms in his heavy overcoat, sank into an office arm-chair near the desk set up for the President. A handsome member of Congress gesticulated the crowd into quiet with extended umbrella, and Bishop JOHNS, coming to the front, made a prayer. When Mr. DAVIS came forward, after this, and unrolled his manuscript, there went up a cheer, the first of the day—not a loud nor a lively cheer-but, for a Richmond crowd, sufficiently respectable to be accepted with gratitude. For nothing can be more striking than the contrast between a Northern and a Southern, or at least a Virginian crowd in point of animation and enthusiasm. I have read in Northern papers accounts of great popular demonstrations occurring in Richmond during my stay in that city, but I never saw any such demonstrations myself. To the best of my knowledge, there has been no such thing as an "illumination" of Richmond since the night of the fall of Fort Sumter, and I have seen a single fire-company raise a heavier surge of enthusiasm, in passing through Broadway, than I saw excited in Main-street by the movement through that chief Richmond artery of twenty thousand men, horse, foot and artillery, on their way to the field of battle.

The brown stone caricature of the *Pater Patriæ* in the City Hall Park has looked down on New-York roused to more emotion by an Aldermanic reception than was kindled around CRAWFORD'S majestic creation by the oration of President DAVIS. The Virginians are not a scenic or spectacular people.

Mr. DAVIS did not seem in the least cast down, however, by his frigid reception. He bowed with easy dignity, and recited his speech with force, simplicity and singular clearness of articulation, Mr. HUNTER the while protecting him from the rain with his umbrella. From the remarks of those around me I inferred that the chief interest felt in the occasion had been excited by the rumor that Mr. DAVIS would announce with authority the coming intervention of the European Powers. When his oration ended without publishing the expected news a kind of murmur of disappointment pervaded the crowd, and the closing ceremonies passed off in a kind of confusion which I suppose prevented many people from observing the odd blunder made by Mr. HUNTER. This gentleman, who had startled the Confederate Senate from its propriety a few days before, by swearing in the Clerk of that body to maintain and defend the Constitution of the "*United* States," was charged as President of the Senate, with the duty of proclaiming the President and Vice-President. After announcing Mr. DAVIS as "President of the Confederate States" for six years, Mr. HUNTER came forward, Mr. STEPHENS having meanwhile taken his oath, and announced JEFFERSON DAVIS as "*Vice-President* of the Confederate States" for six years. So far as poor Mr. STEPHENS is concerned, the blunder hit the fact. The restoration of Mr. DAVIS' health has since then reduced him practically to a nullity. On the 22d of February, however, there were not a few leading men at the South who looked forward with hope to the death of their actual leader, and to the installation in his place of his Georgia colleague. Inaugurated in cloud and storm, surrounded with distrust, corruption, incapacity, disabused of many of his illusions, and threatened by an overwhelming enemy, Mr. DAVIS, immediately on entering upon his "permanent" administration, found himself forced to modify very seriously his pretensions and his plans. The victories of the National army, however, while they compelled him to sacrifice to public clamor by removing Mr. BENJAMIN from the War Office into that Department of State which had been contemptuously vacated by Mr. HUNTER, and by calling into his Cabinet a Virginian of ability and character, Mr. RANDOLPH, at the same time afforded him an excuse for proclaiming Martial-law over the Confederate Capital. The popular terrorism which had thus far been supreme throughout the South, was henceforth to be qualified by a military despotism at the seat of Government. The combination was not auspicious—but its results will warrant a more extended attention upon a future occasion. For this I reserve them, and I remain, my dear Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The following private letter which has been placed at our disposal, makes some interesting statements regarding movements in the West of which but little has been heard. It is dated

VINCENNES, Ind., Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

We are living over the fires of a volcano that may burst any hour. There is an organization in the Western States known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. I believe it is not known in the Eastern and Northern States. Its members have been most successful in securing offices in the army. I know several who hold positions there, and it is strange how they get them, but those I refer to I know to be sympathizers with the rebellion. Again, they are most active at home in poisoning the minds of the people against the Government of the United States. Since our late reverses on the Potomac they are exceedingly exultant. LEE's proclamation in Maryland they say is the right doctrine. That, they say, utters the sentiments of genuine republicanism and liberty, and that the policy of LINCOLN's Administration is tyranny and oppression. These sentiments are openly avowed by many with whom you are acquainted in this place. The utterances of such sentiments is bad enough, but it is evident that but an opportunity is wanted to inaugurate a guerrilla warfare in the States north of the Ohio—and that opportunity will not be wanting so soon as the troops called for have gone to the South. A few days since we had at Lawrenceville an instance of the effect of the spirit of lawlessness which pervades society. A narrow-minded, bigoted, vicious Democrat without any cause of quarrel, but as a proof that he was not for negro equality, met a negro, took up a club and knocked him down. This occurred a few miles north of the town. A number of persons were present who testify that the negro said not a word to his assailant before or after the assault. The next day the negro came to town and made complaint. His assailant expecting that a writ would be issued also came to town and told the constable he had better not attempt to serve the writ; that he intended that night to kill the negro, and if the officer attempted to serve the writ he would kill him. That night this fellow and fourteen others, all Democrats and Knights of the Golden Circle, armed themselves, passed openly through Lawrenceville and went over to where the negro lived, shot him and stabbed him nine times with a bowie-knife, of course killing him. Law-abiding citizens were, of course, shocked at the spirit of lawlessness manifested, but men of the secesh persuasion unblushingly say that they did right, "the d—d negro ought to be killed." The parties who perpetrated the deed move in open defiance of law and have sent notices to the citizens of Lawrenceville and vicinity, who condemn the act, that if any attempt is made to indict them, that they will kill every d—d Black Republican and Abolitionist about here. The Circuit Court meets there on Monday next, and I am curious to see what will be done.

A few days since I was at Mr. ——, in Richland County, and he told me that he had just been notified that the Knights had made an order confiscating his Property. A Mr. ——, living on Bonpas, where there is known to be an extensive lodge of the Knights, and where they shout daily for JEFF. DAVIS, came to Mr. ——, and told him that he had been some time before persuaded to join the Order; that he was told it was for the purpose of better organizing the Democratic party, and for a time he supposed such was the real purpose, but gradually the conviction was forced on him that its purpose was treasonable. At their last meeting it was announced that a rising would soon take place, and then they would seize Mr. —— stores at Claremont and Sumner, and transfer his goods to the South for the advancement of Southern rights. Mr. —— is a firm partisan of the Democratic persuasion, but in other respects a good citizen, and there is no doubt of the truth of his tale. Why, Sir, in this town the Union and Disunion parties are terribly embittered against each other—churches are divided. A secesh preacher, from Kentucky, came here and split the Prebyterian Church wide open. The secesh party was the strongest, and hold the old church building. Others have organized a second church, and instead of engaging in a common cause to fight the devil, they are fighting each other with a zeal worthy a better cause. The Episcopal Church would be divided in the same way if there was enough of it, but there are so few members that they can't divide; they pray together in church and abuse each other out of church. Such is a faint idea of the condition of things in this country, and it is growing daily worse. If the rebellion does not receive a fatal blow soon, a reign of terror will be inaugurated here before the ides of November.

Mr. —— is an infamous secesh, and it is said his house is a castle where the Knights hold their nocturnal orgies, and I have no doubt of it, for I saw the most prominent sympathizers in this town go there one night, under very suspicious circumstances. Just after our reverses on the Potomac, he came into my office in the happiest mood imaginable. "That was a bad slam," says he, "that we got in Virginia. I think there is some prospect now of a compromise," &c. "We can never put them down; we must settle it some other way." Of course, he and I soon quarreled.

Postage Stamps as Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

1. On account of some peculiar management, the accustomed small change has almost entirely disappeared from circulation amongst the working people of this country.

2. Congress promised nearly three months since to supply a small currency, and a generous and confiding public hailed and acquiesced in the law which prevented banks, &c., from issuing small notes, and thus relieving the pressure.

3. The United States has failed to give us one-tenth of the quantity required. (Witness the pitiable spectacle of thousands waiting for hours in a hot sun, vainly endeavoring to obtain $5 in United States change.)

4. The Postal Department several months ago sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stamps for currency; a good arrangement, pursued in this and other countries for years.

The Post-office Department now gives notice that the stamps are illegally circulated for money, it refuses to receive a soiled stamp for postage, under the plea of doubt, (thus causing delay and distress in the transmission of valuable matter,) although it is evidently the easy duty of post-office clerks to destroy every stamp which passes through their hands, so that it can never be used again. In short, another panic is caused the poor, who need to dread the loss of even a three cent stamp.

What are we to do? Or what can be done?

Answer—Let the Postmaster-General give orders to *destroy every stamp before the letter is delivered*, and then a soiled and defaced stamp may be used as well as a soiled bank-note, and the panic be relieved.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy made a brief address to the Republican Convention of the Fourteenth District of Illinois, on Wednesday last. He fully indorsed the President, said he had always had full faith in him, and now that he had been fully illuminated by the light of the glorious sun of Liberty, he could only say with Simeon of old, "Now let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the salvation of the Lord."

—The Auburn *Advertiser* says that Rev. D. K. Lee, of that city, received, on Thursday morning a letter informing him that one of his former parishioners, (Mrs. Sarah Harvey,) of Brooklyn, died a few days ago, bequeathing the sum of five hundred dollars, to put on interest for ten years, for his youngest son, and then expended in giving the boy a collegiate education.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COL. HAMILTON AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

An Overflowing House—Col. Hamilton Renews His Asseverations of Preference for the Union Over Slavery—The Rebellion to be Quelled Only by Force.

The renovated, refurnished and greatly improved Hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to excess last evening on the occasion of the address of Col. ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, in response to an invitation from the War Committee. Every seat was occupied, and most of the aisles and lobbies were likewise filled. The platform was crowded with citizens of note, among whom were Mayor OPDYKE, D. D. FIELD, CYRUS W. FIELD, Dr. HITCHCOCK, Chancellor FERRIS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, and others.

A brief introductory address was made by HIRAM WALBRIDGE, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND GENTLEMEN: The National War Committee have assigned to me the duty of calling to order this vast, patriotic and intelligent assemblage; without office, without honors, without emoluments, without patronage, they trace their authority only in the rectitude of their intentions, in the imminence of public danger, and, they fondly trust, in the regard and esteem of their countrymen. No sane man believes that this gigantic rebellion which fairly shakes the earth beneath our feet can ever be quelled unless the Federal Government shall furnish the opportunity for the loyal patriotic Union men of the South to demonstrate their valor, their intrepidity, their devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the supremacy of law.

That Constitution and the Government it guaranteed sprung from the hearts of the American people. It was baptized in their blood, and it will be defended by their hands, so long as treason shall seek to ignore that flag that has borne the glories of the American character into every part of the habitable globe.

I take the liberty therefore, gentlemen, of respectfully nominating as presiding officer upon this occasion our eminent Chief Magistrate, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE then presented the speaker of the evening to the audience, who welcomed him with vociferous cheering and other demonstrations of approbation.

Col. HAMILTON's address, though in more pointed and forcible language, and rendered far more effective than in Brooklyn by the appreciative and intelligent audience which the metropolis furnished to greet him, was nevertheless substantially the same as that delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and reported at length in the TIMES, of yesterday. The points which told with most telling effect were those where the Colonel energetically expressed his preference for the Union over Slavery; his allegiance to the flag, at the sacrifice of what loyalty he had ever had for the pet institution of the South. He said he had told the people of the South that, though they might think they needed a stronger government, they would find, before they got through with Uncle Sam, that the Government was quite strong enough for all ordinary purposes; that the South believed with Mr. SPRATT that democratic institutions were incompatible with Slavery, and that the South would never be brought over by conciliation. His opinion was that the rebellion must be put down alone by physical power, and that the war shall be prosecuted until there is not a traitor from Maine to Georgia. He wanted not the Union as it was, but the Union as it ought to be, and as it was intended to be by our fathers. He wanted his son to be free even at the risk or expense of freeing his neighbor's negroes.

When the Colonel repeated his belief that if secession of New-York City from the State or the Union were broached, there would be found men here who would indorse the cry, there were general cries of "WOOD," "WOOD," from all parts of the house, (except the immediate locality of Mr. WALBRIDGE.)

At the conclusion of the address, a resolution approbatory of the sentiments and urging the Government to active energy in relieving the lovalists of the South, was offered by HIRAM WALBRIDGE and seconded by Dr. HITCHCOCK.

Dr. HITCHCOCK said that he was never more glad that he was not a conditional Unionist. They had listened to an address from a Southern slaveholder who was not a rebel, and that Southern slaveholder turned out to be an Abolitionist. [Laughter and applause.]

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—A meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican and Union Association was held, last night, at their headquarters, No. 435 Fourth-avenue. Mr. W. P. ESTERBROOK presided and introduced the speakers to the audience, which was a large one, and enthusiastic to the last degree. The speech of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., was one of his finest efforts, and brought down the house repeatedly. Mr. CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, the Assistant District-Attorney, was also favorably received, and spoke eloquently to the point.

NINETEENTH WARD.—The Republican Association of the Nineteenth Ward met, last night, at Landmann's House, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. The Finance Committee presented its report, which was adopted, after which the President, Mr. W. H. DE CAMP, and others made stirring addresses upon the topic of Club interest, which alone excites the enthusiasm and interest of the members, and at a late hour the meeting broke up, with cheers for the Republican ticket and its success.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Wadsworth Club of the Eighth Ward met, last night, at No. 178 Prince-street, and held a most delightful session of encouraging prophecy as to the result of the coming contest. Messrs. H. C. BENNETT, THOS. G. BAKER and JOHN J. KANE, the ruling spirits of the organization, were on hand, and did all in their power to make the gathering what it was, a success.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held at Wright's Hotel, Broadway, last evening, the President Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS in the chair. Mr. BURGS addressed the Club in an eloquent speech, relating the doings of the Syracuse Convention, to which he was a delegate from the Fifteenth Ward. A large number of young men enrolled their names as members of the Club, and the organization was perfected by the election of the following complete list of officers: President, James A. Briggs; Vice-Presidents, George W. Pine; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Edward Remack; Secretaries, H. T. Carter, J. S. Huyler; Treasurer, J. C. Cavey; Executive Committee, George W. Blunt, Marshall B. Blake, and others.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination for Street Commissioner Rejected—Emphatic Action about the Deputy Street Commissionership—Proposed Substitute for Small Change.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President HENRY in the Chair—the nomination of Mr. THOMAS B. STILLMAN for the office of Street Commissioner was announced by communication from the Mayor.

Mr. ALLEN moved to confirm it.

Mr. BOOLE objected because the Mayor had not advised with them about it.

Mr. DAYTON said the "advice" in such matters, as meant by the Charter, was that it should be given in the corporate capacity of the Board as a legislative body, and not as individuals. It was not meant for private conferences and bargain-making about who should have this or that office.

Mr. BOOLE asserted that the same clause in the Charter to which the gentleman referred was in the United States Constitution, and that years ago it was argued at length before the Senate, when it was decided that the "advice" meant opinion given in private conference with the President, and "consent" meant the confirming vote.

The nomination was rejected by a vote of eleven to five.

A resolution offered by Mr. DAYTON, asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the removal of the Deputy Street Commissioner, was laid on the table by a vote of twelve to four.

Mr. DAYTON gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce an ordinance in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to issue drafts or scrip, as a substitute for small change, to the amount of $500,000, payable at the Broadway Bank.

The City Inspector, by communication, nominated KETRON PERKINS Health Warden for the Twentieth Ward, *vice* JOSEPH BRENNAN, removed; and LEONARD GATTMAN, Assistant Health Warden of the same Ward, *vice* ANTHONY KIERNAN, removed.

Mr. DAYTON—Has the City Inspector *advised* with the members of the Board in respect to these nominations?

Mr. BOOLE—I am happy to say of my own knowledge that he has. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAYTON—He did not consult me.

Mr. SMITH—He didn't think it worth while.

Mr. DAYTON—So the Mayor probably thinks of you in regard to other nominations.

The nominations were confirmed.

The Family Aid Ordinance was taken up, but on Mr. DAYTON giving notice that he would like to have it laid over, with the view of offering some amendments, including one to extend the aid to families of drafted men, if a draft should be enforced in the City, the paper was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting.

Adjourned till to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Amusements.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS AT IRVING HALL.—A large and brilliant audience comfortably occupied without quite filling, Irving Hall on Thursday evening, to hear Mr. GOTTSCHALK and several other leading musical artists in a concert of choice compositions for the voice and various instruments. The programme was selected with excellent taste and judgment, and gave general satisfaction and delight. Mr. GOTTSCHALK played three pieces on the piano in his most dashing, sparkling manner, of course receiving enthusiastic applause and demands for repetition. As a finale he performed for the first time, a burlesque on the French air, "Marlbrook," better known to the American student of harmony as "He's a jolly good fellow." This plan of finishing up with something having a dash of lively humor in it is one of the most attractive features of Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S system. In the programme on Thursday were two classical works, admirably executed by Messrs. NAGEL, REMAZKA and BERGNER, a Fantasia for the violin by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, an exquisite cornet solo by LOUIS SCHREIBER, and singing by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. Mr. J. R. THOMAS has one of the most agreeable baritone voices that can be employed in the interpretation of chamber music, and Mrs. KEMPTON possesses a full and melodious contralto, which, with a year or two more of cultivation, may be made a valuable acquisition to the Opera. Mrs. KEMPTON made her *début* on the occasion, and has reason to be gratified with her reception and success.

This evening Mr. GOTTSCHALK announces a second concert—also to be given in Irving Hall. He will be sustained by the same artists as on Thursday.

EPISCOPAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Rebellion—Resolutions—Discussions—Fast Day Appointed.

The third day of the Episcopal Triennial Convention was filled with spirited discussion. After the opening services, which were conducted by Rev. GEORGE W. DURRELL of Maine, the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies was organized, Rev. Dr. CRAIK in the chair.

The appearance of the venerable Bishop POTTER caused a momentary suspension of business while the reverend gentleman was cordially and respectfully greeted by the members, after which he repaired to the House of Bishops, which sat with closed doors.

After some unimportant matters were attended to, Mr. BRUNOT, of Pennsylvania, presented a preamble and resolution to the effect that certain portions of the country were in rebellion; that the interests of the Church were thereby interfered with, and that it was deemed advisable to ask the House of Bishops to prepare a prayer for the use of the Church, petitioning the Almighty to change their minds and restore them to the truth.

Rev. Mr. DOANE, of New-Jersey, desired that the resolution should not be received, but withdrew his objection, when Gen. GODDARD, of Ohio, moved that it be laid upon the table. This provoked a rambling discussion, which was rested by the following vote, which temporarily settled the question.

On the question, "Shall the matter be laid upon the table?" the vote was, Ayes 75, Noes 31.

Mr. RUGGLES, of New-York, moved to reconsider the vote, which led to a spirited, partially personal, and exceedingly interesting debate, in which Judge CHAMBERS, Dr. GODWIN, Judge CARPENTER, and Mr. HOFFMAN took part.

Dr. MEADE, of Connecticut, moved as a substitute to the proposed alterations, viz.: that "the mercy and watchfulness of the Almighty" be invoked, that the House of Bishops be requested to take the matter into their hands.

Ex-Gov. HUNT, of New-York, thought there was no necessity for this Convention or any member of it to assert his loyalty at this time and in this place. He considered it a happy feature of the Church that it did not meddle with political affairs, and that it stood firm against all sedition, agitation or contention in relation to the strifes of the land.

He was opposed to the conduct of those ministers who seek to let loose the fires of discord. He believed the Church not responsible for any of our national evils.

He did not think it at all necessary for this Church to take any action upon the matter. He believed that the Divine Being would open a way for our deliverance from all our difficulties.

He believed the Church, now divided and rent in twain, was to be once more united, that the churches of the South would again become the Protestant Episcopal Church of the country.

He was opposed to any irritating action. But if the division was to be final, if the Churches were to be divided, and he thought it by no means improbable, any action taken here would be of no effect.

Dr. VINTON was in the midst of an impassioned argument in favor of present action, when a message from the House of Bishops was received, as follows:

"The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

'The House of Bishops, in consideration of the present afflicted condition of the country, propose to devote Wednesday, the 8th day of October, instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and to meet in Trinity Church a solemn service, appropriate to the occasion.'

The Bishops affectionately request the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to join with them in said observance."

Taking this as a most opportune text, Dr. VINTON continued at great length, stating, in substance, that the Church South had ignored the Church North, and adopted another form of prayer for the Confederacy instead of for the United States, and had proceeded to make Bishops of themselves. That we could no longer ignore the condition. We must recognize it, and take proper notice of it. The South has ignored the Prayer-book, has ignored the Church, and is in rebellion to the Church.

Hon. Mr. HOFFMAN then introduced a preamble and resolutions which, at great length and with historic minuteness, detailed the various steps taken by the Church South in rebellion, and proposed a similar action on the part of the House of Bishops to that recommended in the resolution offered by Mr. BRUNOT.

Upon the question, the House voted in favor of reconsideration—yeas 16, nays 22—so that the matter was ousted.

The House then concurred in the recommendation of the House of Bishops to participate in the services in behalf of the country on the 8th inst., after which, an adjournment was ordered.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The Court-martial which was ordered on Governor's Island assembled again yesterday. Witnesses were examined to support the charge against Sergeant BALDWIN for striking his superior officer. Lieut. SPROLE himself testified against the prisoner. In three days more it is expected the decision of the Court will be known. If the accused is proved guilty he may be shot. There are other parties to be tried when this case is over. Maj. BAUER, of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., is President of the Court.

The Court of Inquiry, which convened for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Adirondack*, has adjourned, its proceedings having been forwarded to Secretary WELLES. If Capt. GARDNER is exonerated there is an end of the matter; if not he will be tried by a naval General Court-martial of "his peers."

The old sailing sloop-of-war *Dale* arrived at Philadelphia from Port Royal on the 1st inst. Of course she brings no news. The *Dale* has been acting as guardship at Port Royal for some time past. The *Vandalia* now takes her place on that station. For eight months she has been at St. Helena Sound, S. C. While off the latter place, some very effective boat expeditions were made up the Coosa and Ashepoo Rivers, and two defenses, Fort Drayton and Fort Frederick

...preparations for military organizations in the Wards and ...in the City Alms-house.

Mr. HOAGLAND stated that a company of 100 men had been recently organized into a Home Guard in the Fifth Ward, and he believed a thorough martial spirit would be aroused in the City if arms and equipments were certain of being furnished.

Mr. THORNE, Col. TOMPKINS, who is a military instructor, and Alderman BOOLE, severally expressed the belief that the protection of the harbor was of first importance.

Gen. HALL said the City was altogether unprepared for defence. In answer to questions from Ex-Councilman LAIMBEER, he stated that there were only about 4,000 arms in the city and 100 pieces of ordnance, and but few of the arms were of a good quality. He thought arms of domestic manufacture were the best. Of the arms imported since the war began at least 80,000 would not shoot straight, and in some of the rifled ones, the rifling only extended three or four inches. The State, under the new military law, allowed each soldier of the National Guard $16 for a uniform, which amount was returned in small sums. He did not think the State would reimburse the City for any outlay for arms.

Col. R. C. LAIMBEER said that the City is at the mercy of rebel gunboats. He feared that a fleet of iron-clads might visit us while unprepared for defence and levy contributions, and believed that a week's paralyzation of our commerce would destroy the Union. The wealth of New-York ought freely to be laid at the feet of its guardians, to fortify it and make it impregnable to a foe.

Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING desired to address the Committee, but had not time to do so at this meeting.

Adjourned till next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Shameful Neglect at Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just had my attention called to a remarkably sad case of domestic affliction which was so needlessly and cruelly aggravated by the neglect of the officers in charge of Bellevue Hospital, as to demand public notice.

Some weeks since Mr. DEFLEDGE, a mechanic living in West Bloomfield, N. J., as he found work very dull, went to Ohio in search of employment, leaving his wife behind him with the intention of sending for her if he determined to reside there permanently. After he had been gone a month or two he was taken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever which he barely survived. As soon as he was able to leave his bed, and before he had recovered sufficient strength to enable him to withstand the fatigue of the journey he started for home. His wife was informed of his intention of leaving and waited anxiously a fortnight and over, in the expectation of seeing him, and at last wrote to the Postmaster of the town where he had been staying, for information regarding him. On the same day this letter was mailed, she received one from an officer of Bellevue Hospital, posted in this City on Sept. 24, stating that on Sept. 19 Mr. DEFLEDGE had been found lying on the sidewalk in Cortlandt-street, near the Jersey City Ferry, in a partially sensible condition, but unable to articulate; that he had been conveyed to the hospital, where he lingered for three days and then died; and that his remains, after staying in the dead-house the prescribed time, had been buried. Some derangement of the mails, for which the officers of Bellevue Hospital were not responsible, prevented the afflicted wife from receiving this letter until two days after it should have come to hand; but they were responsible for allowing a patient to remain upon their hands for three days, and then for retaining his remains for two days longer without making any attempt whatever to communicate with his wife, who was all the time less than two hours distant from his dying bed. Such culpable negligence and remissness as this may be justified by the hospital regulations, but if this is the case, it would be well to infuse into them and those who may administer them a little of the spirit of common humanity.

On visiting the hospital, Mrs. DEFLEDGE learned from the nurse to whose ward her husband had been assigned, when taken thither, that though unable to express his wishes intelligibly, he evidently lingered in great distress through apparent disappointment at not seeing some one whom he was constantly expecting, and, in the hope of meeting whom, he clung to life. Those, therefore, who are responsible for the neglect which prevented the dying man from having his wants administered to by the only one who could care for him at such a time, may have the consoling reflection that they not only embittered his last hours, but that they filled to overflowing the measure of the widow's sorrow.

Had I not received these facts from a source which leaves no doubt whatever of their authenticity, I should hesitate to give them publicity. S.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.

Sheriff's Sales Once More—A Real Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is natural enough that you should not wish to interfere in the quarrels of Sheriff LYNCH. But since the subject of sheriff's sales has been touched on, there are some other abuses connected with them, upon which it is well that the public should be "posted up." Most people probably think that an execution and sheriff's sale result from the inability, or at least, unwillingness—certainly one or the other—of the party sold up, to satisfy the judgment against him. They are not aware that a man of sufficient means may incur the nuisance of an execution through the slightest inadvertence of himself or his agents. Some of your readers may be surprised to learn that last year an execution for less than $200 took place in the house of a citizen worth $15,000 a year, while the money to satisfy the claim was lying ready in his desk; *advantage being taken of the only two hours in the day when he was certain to be absent from home* first to make an informal levy, and then to "spring" the execution on his family; all this for the sake of putting *nine dollars* into the pocket of the sheriff or his deputy. I have no doubt that foreigners and poor natives are often scandalously misused for want of those formal and unmistakable written notices which in most countries are the necessary legal preliminaries to execution and sale. CARL BENSON.

October 1.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 3½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1—Quickstep, "The Gipsey Song".....Meyerbeer
2—Overture, "Le Dieu et La Bayadere".....Auber
3—Selections from Don Pasquale.....Donizetti
4—Nactwandler Polka.....Stasny

PART II.

1—The Rajosky Hungarian March.....Barlidtz
2—Overture to Jessondo.....Spohr
3—Grand Selection from Attila.....Verdi
4—Scotch Airs with variations.....Julien

PART III.

1—Quickstep from Norma.....Bellini
2—Cavatina from Nabuco.....Verdi
3—God save our Fatherland.....C. J. Hopkins
4—Alma Sieges Galop.....Stasny
The National Pot Pourri.

WOMEN IN THE WAY.—Miss D. L. DIX, whose name deserves a place by the side of the noblest women of all time, informs the public, through Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, that no women nurses are needed or desired in Washington. Experience proves that the women who, in the main, are eager to attend the sufferers at the hospital, are not such as it is deemed best to employ, while those who might be of service are deterred from offering their assistance by womanly delicacy. Miss DIX has been bored and badgered and bothered by the "women of America" until patience ceases to be a virtue, and she announces to one and all that their letters will remain unnoticed by her and their applications be unrecognized.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A public Missionary meeting was held last evening, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH and others made interesting addresses, and much new matter was mentioned for the information of the audience. A liberal collection was taken, which was equally divided between the Domestic and Foreign Committees.

IN MEMORIAM.—The funeral sermon of the late Adjt. A. L. FOWLER, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, who fell at the early age of 22 years at Antietam, after having been engaged in eleven battles for the Union, will be preached by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD to-morrow evening, at his Church in Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Many interesting letters, both patriotic and pious, will be read. The young are particularly invited to attend.

BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORK.—Bids were opened and awards of contract made at the Croton Department yesterday for three jobs, as follows: Crosswalks in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets—ten bids; to WM. BAIRD, at $1,740. Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from Lexington-avenue to 100 feet west of Third-avenue—ten bids; to THOS. CUMMINS, at $912 80. Sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninety-third-street to Sixty-ninth-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating 40 feet east of Fourth-avenue—eleven bids; to ROBERT and JAMES CUNNINGHAM, at $6,351 50.

VISIT OF COMMODORE PORTER TO CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Last evening, on invitation of Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, Commodore PORTER of the gunat *Essex*, boo paid a visit to CHRISTY'S Minstrels. The box in which he sat, to the right of the audience, was decorated with the American flags. On being loudly called upon, the Commodore came to the front of the box, and bowed his thanks for the compliment paid him.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A schoolboy, named ABEL R. LUNDY, residing in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was run over yesterday by a car on the Fourth-avenue, and almost instantly killed. Coroner COLLIN was notified to hold an inquest.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—A meeting to hear from the loyal Unionists of Mississippi and Alabama will positively be held at the Cooper Institute this evening to commence at 7½ o'clock. Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, Hon. WM. B. CARTER, of Tennessee, Gen. W. K. STRONG, Col. SHANNON, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—EDWARD BYRNE, aged 35 years, a native of Ireland, while at work in WEBB'S ship-yard on the 21st of Sept. ult., had one of his fingers severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital soon after, where he died yesterday with the lockjaw. Coroner RAMSEY held an inquest upon the body.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A laborer, named MICHAEL HENRY, while engaged in wheeling coal from the dock to a vessel, at the foot of Hubert-street, yesterday, accidentally slipped and fell into the water. He was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The Coroner was notified.

ALL ABOUT THE DRAFT.—The near approach of the 10th—the date fixed for the commencement of the draft—has induced the publication of a pamphlet, containing such important and valuable information as is sought for by all persons liable to enrollment. It contains a statement from official sources as to how the draft will be conducted, who are exempt, who liable, the legal method of obtaining substitutes, and all necessary information, plainly and concisely stated. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-street, is the agent.

STAMP DUTIES.—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have just issued a "card" containing a list of stamp duties imposed by the act of 1862, which act went into effect on the 1st of October. The card will be found convenient for storekeepers, merchants, bankers, brokers, attorneys, &c., and will be found for sale in this City by all booksellers and stationers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN KINGS COUNTY.—The following is the estimated value of property in Kings County for the year 1861 and 1862, as prepared by the Assessors, and presented to the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held yesterday afternoon:

Brooklyn, Wards.	1861.	1862.	Increase.	Dec'se.
1st	$6,326,099	$6,299,750	.....	$26,349
IId	4,788,130	4,692,286	.....	89,844
IIId	12,506,065	12,087,454	.....	418,611
IVth	5,656,283	5,508,854	.....	147,429
Vth	2,860,134	2,814,759	.....	45,375
VIth	11,048,980	11,240,894	$231,911	.....
VIIth	43,334,425	4,412,975	78,550	.....
VIIIth	3,920,883	3,975,498	54,645	.....
IXth	7,152,710	7,295,778	143,068	.....
Xth	9,592,851	9,600,244	7,393	.....
XIth	10,815,187	10,841,689	26,502	.....
XIIth	42,223,105	4,402,781	179,676	.....
XIIIth	7,392,912	7,433,388	40,477	.....
XIVth	3,460,859	3,476,401	15,542	.....
XVth	1,993,143	1,491,171	.....	101,972
XVIth	1,827,060	1,853,306	26,245	.....
XVIIth	2,232,495	2,232,389	.....	97
XVIIIth	1,721,385	1,689,701	.....	31,654
XIXth	3,605,225	3,677,674	72,449	.....
Total City	$105,057,894	$105,072,941	.....	.....
N. Utrecht	1,891,214	1,993,010	101,636	.....
Flatbush	1,776,678	1,800,813	24,135	.....
New-Lots	1,046,875	1,081,266	2,444	.....
Gravesend	681,101	698,691	17,590	.....
Flatlands	728,472	739,834	6,362	.....
Total towns	$6,134,500	$6,308,634	.....	.....
TotalCounty	$111,192,394	$111,381,575	$1,060,512	$861,331

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At a meeting of the Board Thursday afternoon, a communication was received from officers of the Fifty-second Regiment Militia, stating that they had been accepted by the Governor for nine months' service, and requesting the Board to offer a special bounty. The communication was accepted and a resolution adopted appropriating the sum of $40 to each recruit who enlists in a nine months' regiment. A communication from the Mayor stated that the amount of money required to meet deficiencies on the water debt for the next fiscal year would be $130,000. The subject was referred to the Committee on Taxes. The Volunteer Relief Committee reported that they had paid out $13,477 55 during the past month, and had a balance on hand of $8,574 39.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.—The examination of Capt. KORTWRIGHT and Lieut. LAMBERT, of the Iron-sides Regiment, was continued yesterday, before Justice PERRY. The parties are charged with an attempt to defraud the county, by applying for bounties for six recruits, who had given fictitious names. Several more witnesses were sworn, who proved that the pretended recruits were induced to accompany the defendants to Brooklyn, under the promise of receiving $12 each. Maj. H. L. BARNES, of the Ironsides, testified for the defence that neither of the defendants were officially connected with the regiment. They were authorized to obtain recruits, as others had been, and KORTWRIGHT had secured several. Adj't. DAVID DRAKE and Surgeon A. J. WILLETS proved that the recruits who applied for the bounties had been regularly enlisted and passed medical examination, the same as other recruits. As some more witnesses are to be sworn for the defence, the case was further adjourned until this morning.

THE KINGS COUNTY QUOTA.—The Kings County quota under the recent call for volunteers is 8,400 men, and from a statement made in the Board of Supervisors at the last meeting, it appears that 5,815 bounty checks have been paid. If each check represents a volunteer, then that number of men must have enlisted. Previous to paying the bounties, and since the 20th of July, 1,500 enlisted, which, added to the above, makes a total of 7,316 men, leaving 1,084 yet to be raised to avoid a draft. If the Fifty-Second militia (nine months' men) are added, it will reduce the total about one half. This regiment has been accepted, and the officers are engaged in filling up the ranks.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—The regular Democratic Committee of Kings County, has fixed upon Monday, the 13th Inst., as the day upon which to hold the primaries. The time for holding the Nominating Conventions is to be agreed upon by the two General Committees.

POCKET PICKED.—Yesterday morning, Mr. A. BURNS, who fell asleep near the Fulton ferry, had his pocket relieved of a wallet containing $35. Mr. SMITH, attached to the Franklin House, witnessed the operation and took the thief into custody, but permitted him to depart on refunding the money.

THE THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.—This regiment, the last of the Empire Brigade, will leave for the seat of war to-day. They will be brought from the camp at East New-York in cars, and will embark on a steamer at the foot of Atlantic-street.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862—One o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

John T. HENRY, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of September thirtieth and October first were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communcation from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate Thomas B. Stillman, Esq., for Street Commissioner. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Allen moved that the nomination of Thomas E. B. Stillman for Street Commissioner be confirmed.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Alderman Dayton moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Chairman ruled that such motion was not in order, that the refusal to confirm was a virtual rejection of the nomination, and the paper was thus finally disposed of.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of William Irving, to have money overpaid by him for regulating, curbing, and so forth, of Seventy-ninth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, returned.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of citizens of Thirty-fifth-street, to have sidewalks on the northeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, flagged, and so forth.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Mrs. Johana Ford be and is hereby granted permission to have a stand for the sale of fruit on the corner of Rector-street and Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President-Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Poll of the First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two Rivington street, and that the Poll of the Second District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number one hundred and sixty-one East Houston-street, in lieu of the former places in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he hereby is requested, to communicate to this Board his opinion, whether the Deputy Street Commissioner, appointed under the third sect of the fourth chapter of the Revised Ordinance of the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, is, in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, a "head of department," within the meaning of the clause of the twenty-first section of the charter of the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, authorizing the Board of Aldermen "to remove any of the heads of departments for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation."

Alderman Boole moved that such resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Froment—4.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the election polls of the Eighth Aldermanic District be held at the following-named places:

Seventh District, Seventh Ward, Number One Montgomery-street.

Eighth District, Seventh Ward, Number Fifty-seven Montgomery-street.

Ninth District, Seventh Ward, Number Two Hundred and Eighty-five Henry-street.

Tenth District, Seventh Ward, number three hundred and eighty-nine Cherry-street.

Eleventh District, Seventh Ward, number two hundred and seventy-seven Monroe-street.

First District, Eleventh Ward, number one hundred and sixty-five Attorney-street.

Second District, Eleventh Ward, number one hundred and four Ridge street.

Third District, Eleventh Ward, number two hundred and seventy-three Stanton-street.

Fourth District, Eleventh Ward, number three hundred and ten Stanton-street.

First District, Thirteenth Ward, ——.

Second District, Thirteenth Ward, number thirty Attorney-street.

Third District, Thirteenth Ward, number thirty-one Willett-street.

Fourth District, Thirteenth Ward, number one hundred and eleven Broome-street.

Fifth District, Thirteenth Ward, number seven Goerck-street.

Sixth District, Thirteenth Ward, number thirty-four Mangin-street.

Seventh District, Thirteenth Ward, number fourteen Suffolk-street.

Eighth District, Thirteenth Ward, ——.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place a fire telegraph in house of Engine Company Number Six immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Third District, Fourteenth Ward, be removed from number two hundred and sixteen Mott to number one hundred and seventy-nine Elizabeth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Fifth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number sixteen Marion-street in lieu of the former place in said District, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting the resolution that the pond of stagnant water in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward School House, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from the Fourth to Lexington-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay half and the City the other half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Engine Company Number Eight, on the lot Number One Hundred and Ninety-five Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fourteen, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR RESUMED.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing, without his approval, resolution "that the Street Commissioner cause telegraph to be built from the Jefferson Market Bell Tower, to the house of Engine Company Number Twenty-five, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I return without approval the accompanying resolution "That the Street Commissioner cause a telegraph to be built from Jefferson Market Bell Tower to the house of Engine Company Number Twenty-five, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

My objection to this is the same as stated in my communication of July Thirty-first, returning a somewhat similar resolution in reference to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine, namely: That before doing such work as is here proposed, we should adopt a definite general policy as to the extent to which it should be done; and, further, that we should avoid the waste of money involved in paying largely in each case for the mere right to use a telegraphic process in that particular case, when we ought instead, to purchase the right to use it for municipal purposes anywhere throughout the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table for ten days, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, concerning correspondence with the Post-office Department, relative to the free delivery of letters from the Post-office, &c.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the request contained in your resolutions approved on the twenty-third day of June last, I did, on the twenty-sixth of June, address a communication to the Postmaster-General, of which I append a copy marked A.

On the twenty-fourth instant, not having received a response, I wrote to him another letter, of which I append a copy marked B.

On the twenty-seventh instant I received an answer, of which I append a copy marked C.

In submitting to you this correspondence I would take occasion to suggest that if the plan proposed by the Postmaster General shall be properly carried out, and shall include a free delivery to the Post-office of letters for the mails, as well as a free delivery from the Post-office to all parts of the City, it will, to a great extent, avoid the necessity for the up-town Post-office, recommended by your Honorable Body.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

"A."

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General:

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions of the Common Council of this City, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose to you, I would in the name and on behalf of that body, submit to you a few reasons for the establishment in this City of an up-town Post-office, to be located at or near the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. The principal considerations on which the Common Council have based their action in favor of an uptown Post-office, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, are the following:

First—That location is distant about three miles from Cedar-street, and near the centre of the great mass of domiciliated population in the upper Wards, not exclusively engaged in commerce down town;

Second—Because all the mails from the North, the East, and West, pass very near that locality: the Harlem Railroad being distant five hundred yards, and the Hudson River Railroad about one thousand yards, and because letters by these mails for the up-town population might be delivered at the up-town Post-office at all times, in thirty or forty minutes after they reach the Hudson or Harlem Railroad depots. Instead of this advantage to the up-town population, there is now a loss of several hours' time before these letters can be carried down town three miles, be assorted, and returned to the up-town stations for distribution; say a saving of three hours at least in the delivery of the letters by the Hudson, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads. But this delay is extended to sixteen hours in the delivery of all letters, by those routes which arrive by the afternoon mails.

Thirdly—Because all the other mail matter, from whatever quarter, by the afternoon mails, which come through the Cedar-street office, could be delivered at the up-town office within one hour after they reach the City. Now, all such letters can only be delivered to the up-town population on the morning of the following day—say at nine or ten o'clock. Thus the public would have a saving by means of an up-town Post-office of more than sixteen hours in the delivery of more than half the letters addressed to the up-town population.

Fourthly—By means of an up-town Post-office, all letters addressed to the up-town population which reach the Cedar-street office by the afternoon and Saturday night mails, could be delivered at such office on Saturday evening, or on Sunday morning, or in the course of that day, when called for. Now all such letters can only reach their addresses on Monday morning, or about forty hours after they reach the Cedar-street office.

Fifthly—Letters sent off by mail by the Eastern, Northern and Western mails, by the up-town population, could be mailed up to within twenty minutes of the departure of each of the mail trains by the Hudson, Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. Now it is necessary that they should be conveyed down town to Cedar-street to be mailed, which causes a loss of time of not less than from three to four hours. (See Gen. Dix's report.) The great mass of the floating and laboring population of the City, who have no established addresses, are now obliged to go down to Cedar-street, at the cost of a third of a day in time, and an expense of ten or twelve cents in money, which would be saved to them if they had access to an up-town post-office located at the central point indicated, where they could resort for their letters without loss of their time or money.

Sixthly—The central location indicated would be particularly acceptable to the female portion of our community, and greatly facilitate their correspondence throughout the country, as well as in the City, and thus add considerably to the revenue of the office, and relieve this portion of our population from the rush and crowd always surrounding the Cedar-street office. It is an established principle in the administration of the General Post-office to encourage the establishment of new offices, at the distance of three miles from other offices, whenever such new office may be fairly presumed to pay its own expenses. In this case it is believed that several hundred thousand of our up-town population cannot fail to render the proposed office a source of a very considerable inland revenue to the Treasury, over and above all the incidental expenses. Such an office, under the proposed distinctive name of "Up-town Post-office, New-York," could not in any way interfere with any other Post-office on Manhattan Island, any more than those offices do which are established at Yorkville, Harlem, Harsenville, Manhattanville or Carmansville, as all letters and mails not addressed to it would be found in the other offices as at present.

Seventhly—Because such an office might be made to afford a considerably increased revenue to the Department, by greatly facilitating the rapid and frequent interchange of City letters, and thus supplanting the illegal Post-offices now existing in the City, to the great disadvantage of the City Postal Service.

The force of these reasons will go on increasing with the increase of population. The political and financial interests of the Department unite with the pressing interests of a population of several hundred thousand in requiring the immediate establishment of an Up-Town Post Office, under the direction of an able Postmaster, who, in cooperation with the Postmaster in Cedar-street, could perfect our postal facilities to meet the wants of the public. It is found impossible for the Cedar-street Postmaster, however well-intentioned, to overcome the difficulties of collecting and distributing letters from the various parts of this great city from Cedar-street, located as it is at one end of a long and narrow island, fifteen miles in extent.

I hope that these considerations may have such weight with you as to induce your favorable action in the matter, and would respectfully request that you will take an early opportunity to inform me of your views on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

(COPY.) "B"

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1862.

Honorable Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General:

SIR: At the request of the Common Council of this City, as expressed in the resolutions, of which I send you a copy, I had the honor to address a communication to you on the 26th of June last, urging the necessity of establishing a new Post-office for the convenience of our citizens in the upper part of the City, and suggesting that it be located at or near the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

No response to this communication having yet reached me, the matter would appear to have slipped your attention in the pressure of other business. I would express the hope that you may find an early opportunity to respond to my communication.

The large class of our citizens interested are very desirous that the proposed post-office should be established, with as little delay as possible. Hoping that you will oblige me by as early a decision as may be conveniently practicable,

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

(Copy.) "C."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say that your communication of the 26th June last was placed on file for action in the ordinary course of business. He regrets that its receipt in the Department should not have been acknowledged at the time, which would have been done had the communication been brought to his personal attention. He instructs me further to say, in reply to both communications, that he does not deem it expedient at this time to grant the application for a Post-office at the place indicated, for the reason, among others, that he has under consideration a plan for *a general free delivery* of letters in cities and towns, which, if adopted by Congress, as he hopes it will be, will in this case afford all the facilities the public can reasonably desire, without the establishment of a new office in New-York.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Asst. P. M. General.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor of New-York City.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, being the thirty-second quarterly report of said Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and the usual number of copies directed to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, stating that he had appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, Keyron Perkins, to be Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Joseph Brennan, removed, and Leonard Gattman, to be Assistant Health Warden of the same Ward, in place of Anthony Klernan, to take effect October twelfth.

Alderman Frear moved that such appointment be approved.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Froment—4.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on to-morrow (Saturday,) fourth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Alderman Froment moved as an amendment, that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, sixth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Aldrman Boole moved, as a further amendment, that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on to-morrow (Saturday), fourth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

Alderman Brady accepted such amendment.

The Chairman stated the question to be on the amendment proposed by Alderman Froment.

Which was lost.

And the original motion of Alderman Brady and the accepted amendment of Alderman Boole were carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of the following papers, viz.:

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Cortlears-street, from Grand to Smith streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts; under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Report of Committee on Sewers, of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-seventh-street, from near the easterly line of Fourth-avenue, to and through Third-avenue, to sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolutions that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying resolution therefore be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the papers were all laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of former reports of same Committee; in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to advertise forthwith for proposals for paving Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, with Belgian pavement, in accordance with the resolution therefor.

Which was carried.

And the report was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the polling place of the fifth election district of the Seventh Ward, be held at Number fifty-nine Pike-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Resolution, that the fifth election district poll of the Tenth Ward be changed from Number fifty-three Eldridge-street to Number fifty-seven Eldridge-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that the poll of the first election district of the Twelfth Ward be removed from the house of Patrick McGann to the house of George M. Jenkins, at Ninety-sixth-street and Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to build a sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve and Hose Company Number Seven, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Alderman Walsh moved its reference to the Committee on Fire Department.

Subsequently withdrew his motion.

And the paper was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners living on the line of said improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Twenty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue to a point seventy feet west of the Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

An ordinance, to provide relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York serving in the armies of the Union, by appropriating five hundred thousand dollars therefor, to be raised on Corporation Bonds, known as "The Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, Number Four, etc."

Which was laid over and made a special order, after the general order of business, for to-morrow.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Bethune-street, from the easterly line of West-street to the North River, and that such new receiving basins and culverts be built and such alterations made to existing basins and culverts on the line of West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, both inclusive, as may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface-water from said part of West-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Cleaning Streets, in favor of adopting resolutions that the Street Commissioner be directed to set the curb and gutter stones in Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, where required, and cause the dirt to be cleared away, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to repair the pavement without any unnecessary delay.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolutions that the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space of four feet, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—JOHN BULL.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER, and YOUNG AMERICA at 3 P. M. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

MIXON'S ORRMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERT.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 559 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, in company with Gen. McCLELLAN, yesterday, reviewed the various corps of the Army of the Potomac. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion. The President will return to Washington to-day.

The matter of the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by President LINCOLN, was before the Rebel Senate on the 29th ult., as we learn from the Richmond *Whig*. Mr. SEMMES, of Louisiana, submitted a joint resolution embodying the declaration of the Proclamation, that the slaves of rebels shall be free on the 1st of January next, and declaring that as it is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, it is "a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." After some debate, during which the immediate raising of the "black flag" was advocated, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It is reported, by way of Fortress Monroe, by a passenger who came down from Richmond by flag of truce, that the rebel Congress has resolved in all future actions to hoist the black flag, and to exterminate the National forces. The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. announces that military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character; that "the fiend's" new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between the North and South, and that the next compaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations.

On the 24th ult. BEAUREGARD officially announced his assumption of the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. He thinks his duties will involve, at an early day, the defence of two of the most important cities in the Confederate States against the most formidable efforts of a powerful enemy—and he is, probably, not far from right.

A gentleman who has opportunities to possess information as to the movements of the enemy in Kentucky, informs the Louisville *Journal* that the whole number of Confederate troops in the State is *seventy-eight thousand* men, all told, including nine thousand recruits, who have joined them since they entered the State. Two thousand of the latter have already deserted.

A gentleman arrived in Louisville, on Tuesday, from Danville, brings intelligence as late as Monday evening. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER had arrived at Danville with his command, consisting of about three thousand men, and had occupied Gen. BOYLE'S residence as his headquarters. The rebels are seizing private property of all descriptions belonging to Union men, and have thus confiscated many horses, large quantities of grain, and provisions of all kinds. Mr. HALL, of Mercer County, was robbed of fourteen hundred bushels of grain. All the churches, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a number of private residences in Danville, have been seized for hospital purposes. The residence of Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE has thus been appropriated. They require accommodations for about three thousand sick. The rebels are engaged in fortifying the bridge over Kentucky River, near Camp Dick Robinson, and announce their determination to make a desperate stand there when attacked.

News from New-Orleans to the 25th ult., and from Key West to the 29th, is received by the steamship *Marion*, which reached this port last night. The health of New-Orleans continued good, and at Key West the yellow fever had entirely abated, and no further apprehension was felt. Gen. BUTLER had issued another important order to the inhabitants of his Department, which directed all persons, male and female, of the age of eighteen years and upward, who had not renewed their allegiance to the United States, to report themselves on or before the first day of October, to the nearest Provost-Marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property and rights of property, made out and signed with the same particularity as for taxation. They were then to receive certificates as claiming to be enemies of the United States. Any person neglecting so to register themselves, would be subject to fine or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and to have all his or her property confiscated. The time for taking the oath of allegiance was extended by the same order to the first inst.

It is said that some apprehension is felt that New Creek will be attacked soon by a force of rebels, supposed to be marching over from Martinsburgh. Two regiments of cavalry, from McCLELLAN'S army, had reached New Creek. On Monday morning these two regiments, the Twelfth Pennsylvania, and the Lincoln Cavalry, started on an expedition to Moorefield, Hardy County, where the rebel IMBODEN is now stopping with a considerable force, but after going about seventeen miles, the whole force, about twenty-four hundred strong, returned.

With regard to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, says: "We have the satisfaction of announcing the safety of Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN and his army. He was at West Liberty, Ky., on Friday last, marching for the Ohio River, which he was expected to reach yesterday. He brought off all his field guns. His siege guns were destroyed. He left in the hospitals five hundred men unable to travel, with medical stores and a small guard. These will of course be captured. There are several thousand East Tennesseeans in MORGAN'S command, a few hundreds unarmed. The rebels thought they had MORGAN in their power, but he mined the precipices overhanging the Gap, and shattered them with gunpowder so that they tumbled into the road, rendering it impassable. This was closing the door against direct pursuit. He then withdrew at the rate of about twenty miles per day. The march was through a mountainous and unproductive country, over bad roads and no roads at all, and his troops must have suffered severely. We presume it is fair to conclude that the safety of MORGAN'S army improves the situation in Kentucky.

A gentleman arrived in Louisville on Tuesday night from Richmond, Kentucky, who, having gone beyond the army lines, was captured and paroled. He reports that a severe battle occurred at Richmond and in that vicinity, last Thursday, between our forces under Gen. MORGAN and a portion of KIRBY SMITH'S army. The rebels were completely routed, but the amount of loss could not be learned. Gen. MORGAN arrived at Rogersville Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning an attack was made by the rebels. They were driven back to Richmond, and at that point the decisive engagement ensued.

A gentleman direct from St. Louis informs the Chicago *Tribune* that a force of rebels is gathering at Greenville, near Pilot Knob, evidently a corps cooperating with a larger force, which will, it is thought, enter the State near Springfield, or perhaps as far east as Forsyth. He says that the intimations that the Missouri campaign is to be fought over again, are frequently set forth by the St. Louis rebels, who claim that this time they will wrench the State from Federal hands, and put St. Louis in the list with Charleston, Mobile and Richmond.

Just prior to the late visit paid to Warrenton by our forces, the Confederate authorities, in anticipation of the movement, carried away every negro in the neighborhood, slave or free, to a safer portion of Dixie.

Five hundred prisoners, taken by Gen. ROSSEAU'S Division, arrived at Louisville on Thursday from Middletown.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of Washington* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and a summary of her news, which is four days later, was obtained. The news generally is not of much importance. The American Consul at Vienna had written to GARIBALDI, asking if he would offer his assistance in the struggle in America for liberty, and had received in reply the assurance that as soon as he has recovered his liberty and health, GARIBALDI will take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy his desire to serve the great American Republic. France is said to have protested energetically against the capture of the ship *La Manche*, at New-Orleans. Cotton in the Liverpool market was slightly lower. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼ @93⅜.

The steamship *British Queen* arrived at this port last night, from Havana on the 27th ult., and Nassau, N. P., on the 29th. The news from the former port is anticipated. The steamship *Sciota* arrived at Nassau from Charleston on Sunday night, the 28th inst. The health of Nassau is good. There had been no fresh cases of sickness for some time past.

Advices from Barbados represent much sickness there, and a number of deaths from yellow fever.

The Aldermen met yesterday, and rejected the name of THOMAS B. STILLMAN for Street-Commissioner; laid on the table a resolution inquiring as to the legality of the removal of the Deputy Street-Commissioner; received notice of an ordinance to be introduced to-day, authorizing an issue of City drafts as a substitute for small change (probably to be paid out to families of volunteers, and so put into general circulation,) and adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

The Nineteenth Ward Seymour Democratic Club held a spirited meeting last evening, at Dingledine's corner, at the intersection of Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. There was a large concourse of the "unterrified" present, and addresses full of vehement denunciation of what they termed the "Abolition war policy," were made by Dr. J. S. BRADFORD and Hon. FERNANDO WOOD. The latter was, of course, the lion of the evening, and his very highly-seasoned and characteristic speech was received with tremendous applause. Judge MCCUNN was loudly summoned to the platform, but confined his remarks to the declaration that he would not for any amount mar the effect of the effort all had just listened to with such pleasure.

The Triennial Convention held its third day's session yesterday. The House of Bishops sat with closed doors. The other House was much excited by the introduction of a preamble and series of resolutions reflecting upon the action of the Church South, and recommending that it be prayed for. The paper was laid upon the table. A communication from the Bishops recommending the 8th October as an appropriate day for fasting and humiliation on account of National sin, was concurred in by the House, which then adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The new *Monitor* at Wilmington, Del., has been launched, and on Thursday the turrets for her were expected from New-York. One of the two *Monitors* now building at Chester, it is expected, will be ready for launching by the first of next month, the other one some weeks later. The turrets for these vessels will also be sent from New-York.

The keel of the double-bowed side-wheel steamer, to be built in the small ship-house at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has been laid, and workmen are engaged in preparing the frame. As the Government has found this kind of vessel of great value in the blockading service, the orders are to complete her at the earliest possible day.

First Assistant Engineer WHITTAKER, of the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsage*, now in the bay of Algesiras, has been ordered home, to report to the Navy Department regarding an invention of his, which it is claimed can be applied to any ship in the service at a comparatively nominal expense, and which, when so applied, will render even the *Monitor* or *New Ironsides* as *helpless* as were the *Cumberland* and *Congress* when attacked by the *Merrimac*.

A band of thirty or forty marauders, stragglers and deserters from and camp-followers of our army, are roaming over portions of Loudon and Fairfax Counties, insulting, maltreating and plundering citizens with impunity.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: "We regret to announce the necessity of taking our public school-houses for hospital purposes, as it will put an end to our educational blessings for two or three months. It is the intention of the Government to erect a very large hospital near the House of Refuge, but until its completion the schools—and if they are not spacious enough, the churches—will have to be used. As there is urgent need for extended accommodations, the buildings will be devoted to their destined uses immediately. Superintendent GREEN requests us to ask teachers and pupils to remove their books and other valuables in the course of the day."

Gov. TOD makes a requisition for four more three years' regiments from Ohio—one of sharpshooters and three of cavalry.

A number of speculators have followed the rebel army into Kentucky for the purpose of buying up the Confederate scrip which is scattered broadcast by the rebels. These sharpers pay sixty cents on the dollar for the worthless trash.

The sloop-of-war *Dale*, which has been engaged during the last year in blockading St. Helena Sound, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is informed that Gen. DAVIS has been handed over to the civil authorities of Kentucky, and that Gov. MORTON, who is the principal witness in the case, is detained to testify on the preliminary examination.

The Stock Market closed with increased buoyancy yesterday, particularly on the Railway Shares. Gold steady at 122½@122¼; Exchange, 135@135½.

Flour was in good request, yesterday; low grades were 5c., and medium and high grades 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. dearer. Wheat was depressed, and 1c. ₩ bushel lower. Corn was in fair demand at steady rates. Provisions continued pretty brisk, as also Hay, Hops, Tallow, Pig Lead, Tin, Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Black Teas were unusually active. The auction sale—the first of the season—was generally successful. Ingot Copper, Kentucky Tobacco and Rio Coffee were freely purchased at advancing prices. Whisky was salable and firm. Cotton was depressed. The freight market was less buoyant.

THE DRAFT NOT YET RESOLVED ON.—Our State authorities are always getting ready to draft the militia, but the draft never comes. First, one expedient to ward it off is tried; then another. When the draft is ordered at last, the enrollment is not perfected; and one or two postponements on that account must be made. But in time, all obstacles are removed. The Government calls, the enrollment is finished, the day for drafting is fixed, bounties are proclaimed to be offered no longer. But at the eleventh hour another proclamation comes from Albany opening the recruiting stations for volunteers, this time for *nine* months' men, for a few days longer. All this while precious time is lost. New-York regiments in the field, reduced to skeletons of one hundred men, bring reproach on the Empire State. Is this "positively the last chance" for evading the national duty which our State authorities can avail themselves of?

The Action of the Loyal Governors.

The publication yesterday of the address of the loyal Governors to the President, pricks the bubble which mischief-making journals had blown about their action. There is nothing whatever in it to which the most fastidious can possibly take exception. On the contrary, the object of the Conference was highly patriotic and praiseworthy, and everything said and done seems to have been well calculated to aid the Government in its contest with rebellion.

The objection that was taken in some quarters to any separate action or even consultation of State authorities, in regard to matters of National concern, seems to us without foundation. Unless all State lines are to be blotted out, and all local authority merged in the central sovereignty of the Federal Government, it would seem to be eminently proper that the States should, by separate action if need be, reinforce the General Government, and give it the aid of their counsel, their courage and strength. The National Executive is always dependent to a very great extent, upon the support of local authorities, for the vigor and efficiency of its own action, and there is no way in which this can be tendered or given more directly and effectively than by such joint and concerted action as was taken in this instance.

There was, moreover, special need for precisely such a movement at the time it was taken. It is utterly useless to disguise the fact, and worse than futile to deny it, that a profound and most anxious apprehension had at that time seized the public mind lest the apparent hesitancy, vacillation and feebleness of the General Government should lead to some crowning disaster to the National cause. The reverses which had befallen our arms, the jealousies of our military leaders, the bold and formidable invasion by the rebels of the loyal States, and the apparent paralysis of the Executive Department at that critical moment, carried distrust and dismay to the popular heart, and demanded the prompt action of the State authorities to reassure the public mind, by showing a second line of defense against the advancing enemy. Something of the hope and courage which have since returned to the great mass of the people is doubtless due to this action of the loyal Governors, though more of it, we admit, is to be ascribed to the heroic conduct and splendid victories of McCLELLAN'S army.

The most important practical action taken at this Conference of Governors is, the recommendation of an *army of reserve*, though one hundred thousand, the number proposed, seems to us too small for such a purpose. But, beyond all question, such a force ought to be kept in constant and complete readiness for service. The moment after armies in the field have come out of an engagement, whether victorious or defeated, is precisely the moment when reserves are needed,—to turn the tide if we have been repulsed, or to follow up victory and make it fruitful of results if we have achieved it. The experience of this war ought to have taught us something on this subject, if we refuse to listen to the experience of all others. Our military operations have been repeatedly brought to a stand, at most critical periods, by the want of reserves. Washington has more than once been placed in imminent danger because we had to raise new armies, and organize and discipline them, before we could take the field. A prompt compliance with the recommendation of the Governors would remedy this most serious defect. And we see no reason why the Governors themselves, in their respective States, may not lay the basis of such a system.

The Governors of all the States give to the President the most emphatic and unqualified assurance of their cordial support in a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war. Thus sustained we trust he will lose no time in pushing forward, with instant and relentless vigor, the powerful forces already at his command. This is the only way in which he can give effect to his proclamation, or take any effective steps toward crushing the rebellion.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM.—The process of suppressing the rebellion will inevitably throw light as it goes on upon the dark dens and the secret horrors of the slave system. We shall inevitably bring out before the world incontrovertible facts enough to make a new Key to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and any number of new speeches on the barbarisms of Slavery. One appeared in New-Orleans a short time ago in the correspondence between Gen. BUTLER and the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, who wrote to Gen. BUTLER, stating that by the laws of Louisiana children born in the prison for female convicts were State property, and that it had been the custom "to sell them into Slavery at the age of ten years, and appropriate the proceeds to purposes of State expenditure."

The first thought would be that this refers to slave children, but an examination shows that it refers to all that are born there. This is proved by Gen. BUTLER'S answer, in which he says that "if the children were born of female convict slaves," the master might have some claim to them, but not the State in any event, and directs the children to be taken care of, instead of being sold.

The pelican is fabled to feed her children with her own blood. The Pelican State thus appears to have reversed the custom, and fed herself with the blood of her own children. We should like to see the statistics of this source of revenue in Louisiana, and to know just how many children have been sold into Slavery because, like Little Dorrit, they happened to be born within the walls of a prison. Has this been the custom in other Slave States, also? It may account for the statements which we have met so often, that there were slaves who appeared perfectly white. Can any of our Pro-slavery Divines who have given thought to the matter, trace for us the connection between the enslavement of these unfortunate children and the "curse of Ham?" We, for ourselves, see a more obvious connection between this treatment of them and that curse of Heaven which Slavery has been declared to bring upon a country, and which it has brought upon ours, if civil war, with all its horrors, is any sign of such a curse.

Emancipation in the South.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, is one of the most earnest prophets the South has yet given to the Union. He has trodden the wine-press of rebel hate and bears marks of the vassalage sought to be imposed upon him. He stands before his loyal countrymen to-day a martyr to his principles, and his life saved by a miracle, as it were, of good fortune. He was dogged from his home, through the settlements and into the mountains of Texas. Five times his attempt to escape was defeated. He was the mark at which the assassin's bullet was sped. He reached the Gulf coast at last and found safety on shipboard. "The last thing I saw," he says, "on looking back from the schooner's deck to the receding shores of Texas, was the little launch full of armed men who had failed to catch me."

Such is the simple story of Mr. HAMILTON'S escape from Texas. In leaving that State he was, he says, severing all early connections, parting with life-long friends, giving up his position in society, (which was a high and enviable one, we can say for him,) breaking the links that bound him to wife and children, and leaving "home" without knowing whether or not he would ever return! Is not that a picture of the cruelest fate that can befall any man in this life? But it represents the price that a brave man pays for his independence in the South.

Surely Mr. HAMILTON is authorized to speak on behalf of the Union men of the South. He has done so in this City. He is to do so again; and we only wish he could speak so as to be heard by every free man in New-York State. Mr. HAMILTON puts an end to many of the miserable quibbles among political partisans about the origin of the war. He says it is false to ascribe the rebellion to the action of the Abolition Party. He says, and says truly, that no Southern leader ever yet admitted that Slavery was not adequately protected by the National Government. We know that the Confederate Commissioners in Europe have labored most assiduously to convince foreign Cabinets that the Northern States were no more disposed to the abolition of Slavery than the Southern. But neither, says Mr. HAMILTON, did the Democratic Party, (Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration) produce the war. The cause was deeper than all the causes assigned. It was the conviction on the part of Southern oligarchs, (mainly slaveholders,) that *republicanism was a failure*,) and their determination to form a Government in which *the labor of the nation should have no representation*.

This is the basis of the rebellion, and this is the battle we are fighting. It is the old battle of freedom against despotism, which from the beginning has crimsoned the earth with blood. Mr. HAMILTON assures us that the non-slaveholding whites of the South, though misled at first by the scheming authors of the rebellion, are beginning to see that it is their own degradation the oligarchs of the South are seeking. He assures us, as we knew before, that a majority in a number of the seceded States were opposed to the rebellion, and he says that the rebels, since the secession, "have made no friends among the Union men." On the other hand, he declares that the scales have fallen from the eyes of thousands who were in the beginning duped into treason, and that they stand ready to espouse the cause of the old Government. This is, indeed, cheering news, and should reanimate the hope and courage of the loyal millions who are fighting this great and final battle of Freedom. We shall have the Union restored—not the "Union as it was," as semi-traitors mouth the phrase—but the Union as WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON left it. The words of Mr. HAMILTON on this point contain the convictions of the nation now in arms against the rebellion. The voice of the people will be the voice of God. Laws and Constitutions must yield to the popular right and popular safety. Says Mr. HAMILTON:

"I invoke the aid of the loyal people in restoring the Government of the United States. But, fellow-citizens, if you had the power, and were to tender to me to-night the restoration of the Union as it existed in the State of Texas in 1861, I would not thank you for the boon. [Applause.] If, because I cannot measure my conscience or judgment with those of my neighbor, or a majority of my neighbors, I am to be looked upon with coldness, suspicion and aversion; if I am to be insulted and spit upon by the children of my neighbors whom I may have dandled on my knees, thinking that they would, at least, remember me with kindness as their father's neighbor and friend; if I am to be looked upon as something loathsome, because I cannot believe that Slavery is the beginning and the end of all legitimate government; if above all, I cannot say what I believe, that there are excesses and abuses in respect to that institution, which ought to be looked to; if, in short, because I might say what WASHINGTON said, believing it; what JEFFERSON wrote, and what all the good and great men of that day believed, I am to be stigmatized as a traitor, and made to suffer a traitor's doom; if that is to be the result of the "Union as it was," I want no such Union. [Applause.] If, when the Union is restored, as I trust it will be, I may be at liberty to go out and realize the fact in a practical sense that I am the recipient of the great and inestimable right intended to be secured to me by the Constitution of the United States; if I can enjoy the right of speech as well as the liberty of conscience, then I can bless such a Union; but I cannot bless one which 'holds out the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope.'"

Mr. HAMILTON does not think that "the South will be ruined" if Slavery is destroyed. He thinks the slaveholders and rebels will be, but that the non-slaveholders of the South, who are the great majority of the white people there, will be happily enfranchised, set free, enriched and ennobled by that event which crushes the aristocrats and oligarchs. This is a new view of the subject. It is a philosophic view taken by a free man of the South, in the interest of the South. It is a view that harmonizes with the emancipation edict of the Government—that annihilates the sophisms of semi-traitors in the North—that kindles the hearts of freemen everywhere to a holy zeal against the selfish tyrants of the rebellion—that gives assurance of a new and a true life for the South after Slavery is overthrown, and guarantees a Union as peaceful and enduring as its leading principles shall be free, humanizing and eternal.

Confederate Coquetry with the Northwest.

The resolutions of the Confederate Congress, which we publish to-day, inviting JEFFERSON DAVIS to issue a proclamation "touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the opening of the Southern markets to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States," deserve attention;—not, indeed, because they are likely to result in any immediate secession of Iowa and Illinois from the despotic clutch of the Union into the arms of the Confederacy thus temptingly opened,—nor yet because they indicate the importance to the rebel cause of the campaign now carrying on by the Seymour Democracy,—but because they clearly illustrate the political future which the successful establishment of the seceded Confederacy would prepare for the Continent.

It has been the chief glory of the Union to have averted from America the violent and vacillating tides of conflicting international interest and policy upon which the European States have for centuries been lifted and tossed. Under the Union, grave differences of sectional industry and evident divergences of sectional interest were steadily and, in the main, successfully harmonized. The producing West and the manufacturing East, the agricultural South and the commercial North contrived, under the Union, to live and prosper together—the general organic law of the continent doing for them, almost imperceptibly, all and more than all that wars and diplomacy, and treaties and conferences without end have been spent in attempting, without achieving, for the Continental States of Europe.

How new and different a prospect is opened to the thoughtful observer by the action of the "Confederates" on which we are commenting to-day! The South considers itself to have become a nation foreign to the Union. It wishes peace, and while seeking it by the sword with one hand, with the other offers to one vast section of the Free States the old-established bribes of the Old World's hereditary diplomacy. This is done in time of war, and as a war measure. Were peace established to-morrow over the land by the recognition of two great Republics, would not the same thing be attempted as a measure of policy? And were it successful once, would it not be resorted to again and again upon each inevitable future subdivision of the grand separated masses? To the eye of reason, nothing can be more clear than that if the people of the Union lack the courage, the energy, the determination to sacrifice present ease, and wealth, and peace for as long a period as may be necessary to maintain the Continental unity of the American name and nation, we must prepare ourselves to begin an entirely new era of American history. All the tendencies which our Union was framed expressly to repress, will break forth with tremendous force when the bond is once removed, and he is a bold speculator who will set limits to the collisions and conflicts which must assuredly follow upon the decisive disruption of the American nationality. Should the day of that disruption ever be permitted to dawn, the European Governments will find, we think, that the domestic relations of European policy are in infinitely greater danger of interference and disturbance from America disunited into communities, of which no one can be utterly contemptible in point of wealth and power, than they ever were in from the grand and consolidated front of the Union.

Turning from these larger and more remote aspects of the resolutions which have provoked these remarks, we must be allowed to condole with Messrs. SEYMOUR VALLANDIGHAM and COX upon the cruel folly of their Southern friends. Those headlong individuals have dealt the Compromise Democracy a blow which will be all the more bitterly felt that it comes from cherished hands. Praise from Sir HUBERT STANLEY is good; but what can praise of the "honest" and patriotic efforts of SEYMOUR, COX and VALLANDIGHAM do but destroy its objects, when it comes from the Congress at Richmond, indorsed by JEFFERSON DAVIS?

Wiser as well as more clear-sighted in their day and generation were those children of this world, BARKSDALE, MCLEAN and SMITH, who refused to concur with their colleagues, and presented a minority report, to the effect that "the signs of returning reason, indicating a desire for peace among the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon which the majority have congratulated the House, are believed to be delusive." BARKSDALE, MCLEAN and SMITH do not see the signs!

Possibly after the approaching elections their more visionary colleagues will repent that they should have mistaken "trees walking" for men, and the Seymour Democracy for a grand Northern reaction.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We find the following paragraph in a recent number of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*:

THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION MEDITATING ITS DISPLACEMENT.—It was the New-York TIMES that said, not long since, "an imbecile Administration has given indisputable proofs of its incapacity to conduct a great war. *Even its own friends* are constrained to confess its impotence, and *are meditating its displacement* by extra constitutional and revolutionary methods, tending to hopeless divisions in the North, and general anarchy."

The *Argus* is entirely mistaken. The New-York TIMES has never said anything of the kind. The *Argus* has clipped the paragraph from some other paper, and been misled into imputing it to us. We ask it to make the proper correction.

We have never believed for a moment that the friends of the Administration were "meditating its displacement," either by "extra-constitutional and revolutionary methods," or by any other. We have never seen any indication of such a purpose in any quarter. Very many friends of the Administration, ourselves among the number, have deemed its action less vigorous, its policy less clear and its counsels less harmonious than the welfare of the country seemed to require; and they have urged, in very emphatic terms, such reforms as would remedy these defects. But they have never dreamed of any such change as is suggested in the paragraph quoted by the *Argus*.

The Repudiation [illegible]

The Post-office Department has committed a great blunder, as well as a great wrong, in repudiating postage-stamps which may be "soiled or defaced," or which may "apparently have been used" to prepay postage on letters. It has no shadow of right thus to repudiate its own obligations; and it is just as great an outrage on justice and public right to repudiate a *three-cent* stamp as it would be to repudiate a thousand-dollar bond. In permitting any Post-office clerk, to whom a stamp may "appear" to have been used, to return the letter or send it to the Dead Letter-office, the Department puts the whole business of the country completely at the mercy of the caprice, whim, judgment and malice of this class of persons.

The pretext that this order is necessary to prevent stamps from being used more than once, is utterly fallacious. Whose business is it to prevent such an abuse? Clearly the Government's. It is for the Department to prescribe some way of marking a stamp which has been used, so as to render it impossible to use it again. The present mode of stamping it with an ink post-mark is clearly insufficient. The mark may easily be removed. But this only shows the necessity of devising some better way. Let a small circle of small points be affixed to the stamping instrument, so that the stamp may be pierced without injuring the letter, and it cannot possibly be used again. But the Department must bear the responsibility of its own negligence. It has no right to throw losses resulting from it upon the community.

Nor does the Department find any better excuse for its repudiation in the plea that it "has repeatedly, by special letters and official announcement, declared its opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency." Such use soils the stamps undoubtedly—but it does not destroy the obligation to pay them. Moreover, Congress expressly authorized this use of them, and the "opposition" of the Department does not in the slightest degree invalidate the law passed for that purpose. Here is the section of that law under which they have been put in circulation:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, *the postage and other stamps of the United States*, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and *from and after the first day of August next* such stamps shall be *receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars*, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid, in sums not less than five dollars.

Whatever is receivable for dues to the United States will very speedily enter into the general circulation of the country: and the absolute necessity of having some substitute for small change compelled the use of these stamps, in spite of the opposition of the Post-office Department.

The Government must in some way or other protect the community from the effect of this sweeping order of repudiation issued by the Post-Office Department. The public cannot be expected to tolerate so flagrant a wrong.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN RICHMOND.—The opposition to the Government in the North—in other words the Democratic party—have assured us that great exasperation would result from the publication of the President's Emancipation Proclamation in the South. Wise men ventured to question the prediction. There was plausible reason for believing that an access of irritation in that quarter was simply an impossibility. Popular passion had been wrought up to so extreme a pitch, that another degree of elevation was unattainable; and besides, the ignorant whites who compose the bulk of the population, had so often been assured that the sole object of the war was to free the slaves, that an official announcement to that effect, signed and sealed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, would hardly excite a fresh emotion. There would be no sudden uprising of an outraged people, demanding resistance and vengeance. The edict would not add a soldier to the ranks, or a dollar to the vacant Treasury of the Confederation. No new armies would rush to the field to resent the assault on Southern institutions and drive back the invaders. The practical effect would be simply *nil*.

The rebel Congress has received and read the proclamation, and some report of their comments and resolutions has reached us, and we still cleave to the belief that the Presidential document will be received with apathy. The discussion in the Confederate Senate was certainly bitter, and the measures of retaliation proposed were of the usual extravagance. The black flag, which has been so often flaunted in our faces, was again brought from its obscurity; imprisonment and death were suggested as mild punishments to be inflicted vicariously upon soldiers who should [illegible] rebel soil under the emancipation edict; and a reserve of terrors was [illegible] session of the Committee to which the proclamation was eventually assigned. But it is impossible to overlook as well in the resolution as in the debate—both given in another column—the obviously dramatic character of the proceedings. There was a straining after startling effects. The Senators reveled in horrors, all the more tremendous for being indefinite and doubtless undefinable. The whole was comprehended in the word "retaliation," which would etymologically signify a design to enslave the labor of the North as a set-off to the Presidential manumission of Southern laborers, but which must mean a variety of penalties still more frightful.

But in all this there is evident insincerity. The acting is labored and artificial. Exasperation is the part to be played; the part faithfully enacted upon every rare exhibition of Federal energy; and in fact so settled a policy of the rebel leaders, that their Northern sympathizers find no difficulty in foretelling the display when the National Government raises its arm to strike an effective blow at the rebellion. It is the bugbear of the North; it is the evidence to Europe of implacable purposes and irreparable alienation; a proof that a people so fearfully incensed can never

again be the "venerable of a United Government" that have deserved that this demonstration would be made, would have been foolish enough. But we see no reason to believe that the cup of rebel wrath, already full, will be caused to run over by this latest and always expected stroke of National policy.

BON VOYAGE.—By the *Etna*, to-day, Mr. JAMES W. SIMONTON, for many years connected with the New-York TIMES, and at present the proprietor and editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, takes his departure for Europe. Mr. SIMONTON goes with his family to spend several years upon the Continent in the enjoyment of the treasures of the older world by means of the early acquired treasures of the new.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 3.

GEN. WOOL ON THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The report of Gen. WOOL of the late military operations in Maryland, has been sent to headquarters, and is very severe on the surrender of Harper's Ferry, which he stigmatizes as disgraceful and utterly inexcusable.

GEN. SIGEL.

Some friends of Gen. SIGEL deprecate his late asking to be relieved of his command. His reasons are not all regarded sound. Though he may have suffered some injustice, instead of complaining at being placed under a General who is his junior in rank, it is thought that he should consider the fact that the General in question has been thirty years in service, and should rather imitate the patriotic example of Gen. BANKS, who when placed under command of Gen. POPE, submitted to the arrangement without a murmur.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is to be here to-morrow. It is inferred that his business has reference to the troubles in Gen. BUELL'S Department,

THE REVENUE STAMPS.

Specimens of some of the new revenue stamps were received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day for the approval of Secretary CHASE. The stamps will be ready for delivery next week.

EXCHANGE OF STATE PRISONERS.

Two hundred and fifteen State prisoners left here to-day for Richmond, in charge of Major SCHENCK, where they will be exchanged for Union prisoners of State confined in Richmond and Salisbury. Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the old Capitol Prison, who has been selected to negotiate the exchange, accompanied them.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND will return from Philadelphia to-morrow.

A LECTURE TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

The War Department is informed that certain general officers of the volunteer service, on being relieved from their commands, or transferred from one command to another, have occasionally carried off with them the soldiers employed as clerks or orderlies at their former headquarters. A recent general order says not only had they no right and should have known better than to do so, but it was wrong in their superiors in command to permit it, nor will it again be permitted. All soldiers so separated from their regiments will be immediately returned to them, and the commanding officers of all regiments, from which men are thus irregularly detached, shall, if the latter be not returned within a reasonable time, promptly report the facts to the Adjutant-General's office, for the further action of the Department.

According to other army orders just issued, no officer will hereafter be relieved from his command and sent to report in this city, without the authority of the War Department. Where subordinate officers are guilty of military offences, or are negligent or incompetent, it is the duty of the Commander to have them tried for their offences, or examined in regard to their incompetency, by a proper Court or Commission, and this duty cannot be evaded by sending them to Washington. Hereafter, officers so sent to headquarters will be immediately ordered back, and those who sent them will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE INCOME TAX.

A very handsome sum will be realized to the Government from the tax upon the salaries of members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed six dollars a month, on seventy-two dollars per year. The Speaker, whose salary is double that of a member, will be taxed $144. The next House will consist of 197 members and 7 delegates—in all 204. The aggregate amount realized from this source alone will be $1,216 a month, or $14,520 a year. The yearly amount of revenue derived from taxation of salaries of employes now in the House of Representatives will be $7,438 86, which amount will be further augmented during the session of Congress by taxation upon salaries of additional employes.

HOW MAJ. KEY WAS DISMISSED.

Maj. KEY, who is brother to Col. KEY, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, was attached to Gen. HALLECK'S Staff on Gen. McCLELLAN'S recommendation.

Some few days after the battle of Antietam, an officer asked Maj. KEY, as one likely to be well informed, what was "the reason of our army's neglecting the military axiom which says that a beaten, crippled or retreating enemy is always to be pursued?"

To this Maj. KEY responded, that "the immediate destruction of the rebel army was not the programme." It would be better, he said, to let the war linger on indecisively, and with advantages to both sides, until the end of Mr. LINCOLN'S term, when it could be settled on a compromise which would save Slavery."

The officer to whom these remarks were made paid no particular attention to them, such utterances being unfortunately too familiar in certain circles of the army; but in the course of a casual conversation with a member of the Cabinet—Secretary CHASE, it is said—he mentioned "the programme" as one of interest, considering the authority on which it had been put forth.

The matter, with commendable promptness, was immediately laid by the Cabinet officer before the President, who instantly caused the officer who had repeated Major KEY'S conversation to be sent for.

Astonished at the serious turn things were taking, the officer appeared; and, on being cross-examined, though reluctant to injure Major KEY, was obliged to give the whole conversation, the substance of which was then reduced to writing by Mr. HAY, the President's Private Secretary.

Major KEY was then sent for, and appeared before the President in company with the officer to whom he had first spoken. The minutes of the alleged conversation were then read to him, and he was asked what he been guilty of imputing any such motives to Gen. McCLELLAN.

To this Mayor KEY responded, stating that he had undoubtedly used the language alleged—after which he commenced launching out into a general vindication of the sacredness of the institution of Slavery, and the justifiability of the policy of inaction, or any other policy, which had for its object to preserve it.

"Sirs, Sir," interrupted Mr. LINCOLN, "I have not sent for you to discuss with you the abstract question of Slavery, its sacredness or the reverse. But I am clearly of opinion that *no officer can wear shoulder straps under my commission, who does not believe in the policy of winning decisive victories wherever they are to be had.* You may go, Sir; you shall hear from me."

Thus terminated this extraordinary interview. Notification of the case was immediately sent to Gen. HALLECK, and next morning the order appeared, giving Major KEY permanent leave of absence from duty, and allowing him his whole time in which to consider the futility of "programmes" and the uncertainty of the favor of princes. We learn that efforts are being made to have him reinstated.

CAVALRY.

It will surprise many loyal citizens to learn what is already well known to rebels: that our armies are still pitiably weak in cavalry. In spite of the enormous horse contracts of which so much has been said, we have not sufficient cavalry horses for the necessary service of reconnoissance and patrolling.

RESISTING THE DRAFT IN LOWER MARYLAND.

We learn that considerable resistance is being made to the draft in certain portions of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Md. In Anjenroy township, in the latter county, one day this week, a mob entered the office of one of the Assessors, and seizing the list of persons liable to draft, tore it into fragments. The officer who had just finished the list was then told by the ruffians that if he attempted to make another he would be tarred and feathered. These rebels swear they will not fight against the South, but will resist the draft to the last extremity.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

No person shall be mustered into the service of the United States as a member of the corps of Sharpshooters unless he shall produce the certificate of some person duly authorized by the Governor of the State in which the Company is raised, that he has in five consecutive shots, at two hundred yards at rest, made a string not over twenty-five inches, or the same string off hand at one hundred yards, the certificate to be written on the target used as the test.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Convalescent Camp, at Alexandria, becomes more useful as its operations become more systematic. The inmates are now classified, and what amount to *four* camps, created from the convalescents, stragglers, paroled soldiers and recruits, each having a separate place, separate organization, and separate discipline, and all being under command of Col. BELKNAP.

The number of inmates registered on the 26th September, was about 14,000; during the 27th, 3,000 new men came; and on the 1st of October the inmates were 15,500; from which it would seem that the number sent away nearly equals the number received.

The place selected for the camp is not fortunate; it has been used for a similar purpose before. This reason, with others, I am informed by Medical Inspector MUZZEY, has impaired the health of the camp somewhat, and temporarily made necessary a hospital, which is not, however, a part of the plan. On the whole, the institution promises to be one of decided value.

SALT FROM THE KANAWHA WORKS.

Refugees from Culpepper Court-house say the rebels are sending large quantities of salt from the Kanawha Salt Works through that place to Richmond. Several large wagon trains loaded with that scarce commodity arrived at Culpepper on Tuesday last, from which place it is transported South by rail.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

A complete list of the names and whereabouts of all sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals here is kept at the Medical Director's office, corner of Nineteenth and I streets. Persons having friends in hospital here should apply there to learn what hospitals they are in.

Four hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers were sent to New-York this afternoon by railroad. More will be sent to the same destination on Monday.

The hospitals in Alexandria now contain thirteen hundred and thirteen sick and wounded.

THE REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM MANUFACTORIES.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given a second opinion concerning the removal of goods from their manufactory prior to the first of September. By this opinion all goods actually removed from the premises where manufactured are exempt from taxation. By the word "premises" is meant not only the buildings where the manufacture is carried on, but also the store-houses connected therewith, and used for the purpose of storing the manufactures. The opinion will be printed and distributed immediately.

THE TAX ON LIQUORS.

The consultation of a committee of wholesale liquor-dealers from New-York, held yesterday with the Commission of the Internal Revenue, was for the purpose of having regulations established which will facilitate the moving and selling of spirits in bond for export. Several propositions have been submitted, but as yet no conclusion has been reached.

LIQUOR SEIZED.

A lot of liquor, lately seized by the Provost-Marshal here, amounted to nearly $40,000 in value, and was owned by one of the largest grocery merchants in Washington.

The seizures of liquor here since the issuance of the prohibitory order, amount to over $100,000. It is all turned over to the Medical Purveyor for army use, and his storehouse is now filled already.

A QUESTION.

The appointment of some German Captains on Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, with commissions dating back a year, so as to give them seniority of all other Captains, has excited the inquiry as to whether they draw pay from the date of their commissions, which is a month prior to their entering the United States service.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR.

The renowned iron steamer *Monitor* arrived here to-day. She was towed up the river as far as the mouth of the eastern branch, whence she steamed to the Navy-yard, where she remains an object of great curiosity, and was visited by hundreds of people this afternoon. She comes here for the purpose of undergoing some slight repairs to her machinery. She was saluted with the customary number of guns previous to coming alongside the wharf.

THE WESTERN GUNBOAT FLEET.

According to the act of Congress of July last the Western Gunboat Fleet has just been transferred from the War to the Navy Department. All the vessels now under construction or repair by authority of the War Department are to be completed and paid for under the authority of that department from the appropriations made for that purpose.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. BANKS and staff to-day made a visit to Alexandria, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the convalescent camp, and observing matters in general.

CONTRABAND.

A man named KAWEN was arrested to-day at Alexandria, with a large quantity of opium and quinine in his possession, with which he was *en route* for Richmond. He was sent to the old Capitol.

CAPTURES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The tugboat *Teaser* arrived at the Navy Yard this morning with two longboats and a pungy, captured on the Lower Potomac while trying to run the blockade. The boats were loaded with salt, provisions and clothing. Quite a fleet of small river craft, captured by the flotilla, is now at the Navy Yard.

RECOMMENDED FOR BRIGADIER.

Gen. HOOKER has written the President a letter, recommending Col. SOL. MEREDITH, of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, for a Brigadier-General in his corps.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN left here early this morning to review his corps.

STATE PRISONERS.

The State prisoners to be exchanged left here this afternoon under the superintendence of Maj. SHENK, Mr. WOOD, who has charge of the Old Capitol Prison, accompanying to negotiate the exchange.

REBEL OFFICERS IN BALTIMORE.

It is a fact, substantiated by most reliable testimony, that rebel officers having friends in Baltimore frequently visit them for days together, without molestation or inconvenience from the authorities.

REBEL SMUGGLERS CAPTURED.

Three more "blockade runners" were captured on the Lower Potomac yesterday by the *Freeborn*, and brought here to-day. A rebel mail was captured in one of the boats. About 150 of these smugglers are now in confinement here, with large accessions to their numbers every week.

MISSING.

Carpenter LEONARD WENTWORTH, United States Navy, ordered to the *Jamestown*, cannot be found.

RETURNED.

J. G. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, to-day returned from a prolonged trip to the West.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the Washington Navy-yard has been awarded to Messrs. PHILLIPS & SOLOMONS, of this city.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME A SWINDLE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "This swindle is proceeding under the auspices of R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and Senator POMEROY, of Kansas. It behooves President LINCOLN, of whose integrity there is no question, to look well into this scheme before committing himself to it. There is nothing but dishonesty in the scheme, anyway; but if colonization should become expedient, this surely is not the time to go into it. The Government has quite enough upon its hands. Mr. THOMPSON'S connection with the project is enough to stamp its character and purpose."

Personal.

Hon. LEMUEL STETSON of Plattsburgh, lost a son, a young man of marked ability and of great promise, at the battle of Antietam. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-ninth regiment of New-York Volunteers, and was killed while leading his troops into action. His father has written a most touching account, published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, of a visit made to the field for the purpose of finding the body of his son and of giving it formal and permanent burial on the field where he fell. He bears warm testimony to the sympathy he met everywhere from the Union citizens of Maryland and the soldiers of our army, and to the uncomplaining patience and heroism with which our wounded bear their sufferings. Mr. STETSON says there is no possible way of ending this war but by fighting it out.

Hon. WILLIAM DEWEY, of Jefferson County, a member of the last Assembly, has been nominated for reelection by the Republicans and Unionists in the Third District. He is a man of high ability and a good deal of experience in public life. He was chairman last winter of a special committee on the claims of the soldiers of 1812, and made an exceedingly able and valuable report on that subject. LEVI MILLER is his colleague in the Second District. We trust there is no doubt that both will be elected.

We are glad to learn that Gen. HOOKER is rapidly recovering from his wound, and that he will speedily be in condition to take the field again. It would be remarkable if any important engagement should be fought without his having a share in it.

From Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived last evening in fifty-eight hours from Newbern, N. C. She reports everything quiet at Newbern. She brings the following passengers:

Mrs. Merril, of New-York; John H. Woodgate, of New-Jersey; Washington Witters, First Officer U. S. steamer *Phœnix*; Capt. Alexander Baker, of ferry-boat *J. Murray*; Lieut. John B. McLane, 1st North Carolina Volunteers; J. F. Galloupe, Surgeon 17th Massachusetts; William M. Parrott, Sergeant 17th Massachusetts; Thomas O. Page, 17th Massachusetts; Dennis Leary, 17th Massachusetts; John E. Farris, Sutler 23d Massachusetts; Edward G. Hull, Sergeant 23d Massachusetts; Henry T. Schroder, 24th Massachusetts; John M. Knapp, Sergeant 25th Massachusetts; G. H. Haven, Musician, 25th Massachusetts; George H. Carter, 25th Massachusetts; Samuel Gragin, 25th Massachusetts; George H. Banner, 25th Massachusetts; Edward R. Jones, Sergeant 27th Massachusetts; Peter M. Sullivan, Marine Artillery.

ACADEMY of MUSIC—BENEFIT OF MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.—Miss CARLOTTA PATTI'S second season of one night only, and that a benefit, was begun and ended last evening in the most agreeable manner, with an excellent performance of BELLINI'S exquisite opera "Il Puritani." The prima donna was in full and sweet voice, and sang with less apparent effort and a more equable success than upon any previous appearance. The *rôle* of *Elvira* is not, indeed, accurately adapted to Miss PATTI'S peculiar qualities, but her conception of the character was more than respectable, and her vocalization threw a veil of melody over the dramatic foibles of her performance. She was well supported by Sig. BRIGNOLI in the not very *exigeant rôle* of *Arturo*, and by Sigs. SUSINI and AMODIO, who executed the eventful *suoni la tromba* with creditable emphasis, and in the case of the former artist particularly with a fine artistic feeling, which deserves the more notice from the temptation which the *duo* holds out to exuberant musical and dramatic clap-trap.

The operatic corps leave to-day, with Mr. NIXON, for Boston, where they are to open upon the modern Athenians, on Monday, with "Lucia." Their stay in the East is limited to a week or ten days, after which we have reason to hope for a fresh season in New-York, of perhaps more than one night's duration. With Miss KELLOGG, Miss PATTI, Mme. D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, the younger and excellent AMODIO, and good management, New-York may yet rejoice in a Winter of real opera.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Duration and Complications of Consumption.

LETTER No. XIX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Perhaps no error is more general among the people than the supposition that Consumption is a disease of *long duration*—a malady so *slow* in its progress that they can decide *this* year upon what course they will pursue *next*. Under this delusion even intelligent patients procastinate and put off for months the adoption of those means which should be resorted to without an hour's delay. They seem to think that *three* or *six* months hence they can be treated quite as successfully as now, entirely overlooking the fact that the current of their disease is *silently* but *surely* bearing them *onward* and *downward* toward the grave.

What does experience teach us, in regard to the chances of life in this disease when it is left to nature, or, (what is quite as bad,) treated through the stomach? Baron Louis, whose high standing in the profession none will pretend to dispute, tells us that he kept a record of 307 cases. Of these *ninety-nine* died within *six months* from the occurrence of the first symptom of tubercles, and *one hundred* more between six and twelve months. At the end of *one year* very nearly *two-thirds* of the whole number were laid in their graves, while of the remaining 108, *sixty-seven* died before the end of the second year. Bayle records his observations of 200 cases—*sixteen* died during the first *three months*, 44 during the second quarter, 44 during the third, and 20 during the fourth. By adding these numbers together it will be seen that no less than 124 out of the 200 had died at the expiration of the first year. Of the remaining 76, *twenty-six* died before the expiration of *fifteen months*. The physicians of the Hospital for Consumption, London, in their published report, admit that *one-half* of their cases die within the *first year*. The late Dr. Swett, of this city, whose work is regarded in the United States as a standard authority on chest diseases, tells us that the statements of the French physicians are even *more favorable* than *his* experience. Of his Consumptive cases, fully *two-thirds* died before the first year was out.

The above facts will enable the invalid to make from them a fair estimate of the chances of life in this disease. Will he disregard their warning, and still put off its treatment to another time? His chances of recovery are far better *now* than they will be a few months later. It is folly to say it is "*inconvenient*" to do so at present. Life is valuable, and the disease that threatens it *waits* for no man's *convenience*.

I have designedly taken the above facts from the highest and most reliable sources known to the profession, because they point out something more than the *mere* average duration of consumption. They show us the almost certain result which follows the wretched mockery of *pretending* to treat this disease through the *stomach*. No practice which sends *two-thirds* of its consumptive patients to the grave within a single year deserves to be regarded as any better than a *cruel compound of quackery, ignorance and imposition*. No fact is better established than that neither "Consumption," "Asthma," "Bronchitis," nor the simplest form of *chronic disease of the air passages* can be *reached* or is ever *cured* by dosing the stomach.

From what I have said in preceding letters regarding the condition of the blood in this disease, it will be understood that the circulation of blood surcharged with carbonaceous impurity must derange the tone and action of many organs beside the lungs. The seat of these derangements is different in different cases. In one case it is the *Stomach*, in another the *Bowels*, in a third the *Liver*. Whichever organ happens to be the weakest, in any case, is the one to suffer. The stomach may be merely *inflamed*, or it may be *enlarged* to double its natural size. The bowels are liable to *ulceration*, not only of the mucous follicles, but also of numerous *small glands* which lie beneath the mucous membrane—in which event the patient suffers from inveterate *Chronic Diarrhœa*. A very singular change often takes place in the liver. It becomes transformed into a fatty kind of substance. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that affections like these, occurring in Consumption, add greatly to the patient's discomfort, and, by massing the more serious disease in the lungs, blind him to his real danger. Beside these *common* complications, there are still others which I do not think it important to mention in this connection.

Now, as these *secondary* affections *all* arise from the state of the lungs—as that organ is the fountain from whence they flow, we can only hope to cure them by restoring *it* to health. Remember always that the purity of the blood depends on the perfect performance of the function of the lungs. It cannot become pure so long as the *air tubes* and *air cells* remain *obstructed*, and until it is purified it will continue—in defiance of the "*tonics*" and "*alteratives*" of the physician—to *derange* and *debilitate* the system through which it circulates.

The *complications* I have mentioned are all situated at a distance from the seat of the primary disease in the Lungs. There are others which are more closely connected. Among these we have *ulceration of the Epiglottis*—the little valve which guards the entrance into the windpipe, and *ulceration of the Larynx*. The former renders it difficult for the patient to *swallow liquids*, while the latter more or less completely destroys the voice. These ulcerations are caused by the direct irritating and corroding qualities of the "matter" coughed up from the lungs. Almost all the *pain* those afflicted with Consumption suffer, is produced by *Congestion of the Pleura*. It does not indicate any particular severity in the case, for often, in desperate cases, we have no pain whatever, either in the lungs or pleura. *Water* and *purulent* matter may form outside the lungs from *Chronic Pleurisy*, and by their *pressure* seriously interfere with respiration, or a tubercle near the surface of the lungs may ulcerate outward and allow air to escape into the cavity of the pleura, in which event great distress in breathing, and a sense of impending suffocation follow.

Such are a few of the more prominent complications which the physician, in treating consumptive cases, must expect to meet. Some of them are simple and easily controlled, while others call into requisition, and often defy, his utmost skill.

My next letter will be on the *Curability of Consumption*.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. Hunter, in association with his brother, Dr. James Hunter, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can consulted personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—EGBERT.—In the Moravian Church at New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. E. T. Sensemage, JOHN P. CONKLIN, Jr., of this City, to Miss MARIETTA EGBERT, of the former place.

FOWLER—CONKLIN.—In this City, at the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Wm. Belden, Mr. BENJ. J FOWLER, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss CARRIE A., second daughter of John P. Conklin, Esq., of this City.

FRASIER—QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., WILLIAM FRASIER to LENA, daughter of A. S. Quackenbush, all of this City.

HARPER—MULLER.—In Clifton, near Cincinnati, on Monday, Sept. 29, by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, JAMES L. HARPER, recently of New-York, to BARBARA MULLER, of Clifton.

HERRICK—MORSE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D., CHARLES K. HERRICK to LUCRETIA, only daughter of Sidney E. Morse, of this City.

LININGTON—SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. H. N. Littlejohn, THEODORE LININGTON to REBECCA A., eldest daughter of James Slack, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SARLES—STEVENS.—In New-Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride, J. ADDISON SARLES, of Brooklyn, to Miss DELLA STEVENS, of the former place.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SWEENY—WARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Henry Jones, JAMES G. SWEENY to MARGARET A. WARD, both of this City.

DIED.

CURLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, SUSAN CURLEY, daughter of Patrick and Mary Curley, a native of Dundanagh, County of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 268 West 29th-st.

FAIRCHILD.—At Islip, L. I., on Thursday evening, Oct. 2, HORACE J., youngest child of HORACE J. and Maria Louise Fairchild, aged 10 months and 21 days.

KETCHUM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, HENRY H. KETCHUM, aged 21 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 262 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LAIRD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 2, NATHL. LAIRD, late of Dobella, County Donegal, Ireland, aged 34 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the member of John Knox Lodge No. 36, A. P. A., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 West 26th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Farewell for awhile, dearest husband, farewell;
I am traveling the way thou lately hast trod;
What trials await me I cannot foretell.
Though absent in body we'll meet in the Lord.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

LE COMTE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at 6:20 o'clock, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH DUBOIS, wife of Vincent N. Le Comte.

Funeral services will take place on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 149 West 42d-st.

☞ Brooklyn and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOW.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, Oct. 3, J. AUGUSTUS LOW, aged 36 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, GEORGE JOHNSON NAGEL, youngest son of Joseph and Jane Nagel, aged 9 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 66 3d-st.

SEDGWICK.—At Keedysville, on Monday, Sept. 29, of a bullet wound received at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of the same month, while rallying a regiment which had broken, Maj. Wm. DWIGHT SEDGWICK, only surviving son of the late Charles S. Sedgwick, of Lenox, Mass., aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place at Lenox, Mass., on Sunday next, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. He will be buried in the family graveyard at Stockbridge, Mass.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, near Hastings, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, EDWIN LOUIS, son of Albert B. and Elizabeth Strange, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Ingleside, on Saturday next, Oct. 4. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hastings Stations of the Hudson River Railroad, to convey friends to the house, on the arrival of the train leaving Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Funeral service at 3 o'clock.

SUNDY.—Killed, at Harlem, by falling from the Harlem cars, on Friday, Oct. 3, ASEL R., youngest son of Asel and Mary R. Sundy, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Funeral services at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

SPITTAL.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 14 South Kenning-place, Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM SPITTAL, Esq., late of this City.

A. P. A.—The members of John Knox Lodge No. 36, and the Order generally, are requested to attend the funeral of their late Brother, NATHANIEL LAIRD, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 West 26th-st. The members of the Lodge are hereby notified to meet in the Lodge-room, No. 206 8th-av., at 12 o'clock, to receive the funeral rosettes.

JOHN LAIRD, R. Secy.

Mme. Tillman (late of No. 712 Broadway,) will open her Fall importations of Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery Goods, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at her new establishment, No. 10 East 9th-st., (adjoining Stewart's.)

The State Fairs of Ohio and Michigan, just closed, have both awarded the highest premiums to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE over all competitors, and thus confirmed the verdicts of those States, before rendered.

New Remedies for Chronic Diseases can be had (see Circulars) from Dr. WOLF, No. 822 Broadway. Dr. WOLF'S Essay on the subject to be had gratis on application, and sent by mail.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 469.—Oct. 3, 1862.
66, 31, 24, 25, 22, 72, 73, 14, 40, 3, 13, 57, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 470.—Oct. 3, 1862.
46, 70, 65, 2, 51, 59, 24, 18, 32, 21, 41, 11, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 417.—Oct. 3, 1862.
69, 5, 71, 60, 31, 35, 29, 52, 41, 13, 26, 32, 53.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 346.—Oct. 3, 1862.
66, 3, 19, 43, 21, 9, 26, 35, 17, 37, 64, 27, 23.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The schooner *Belle*, 46 tons burden, built at Charleston in 1848.

The schooner *Maria*, 86 tons burden, built at Charleston.

The schooner *W. H. Northrup*, 23 tons burden, built at Wilmington, N. C., in 1859.

Immediately afterward, at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, the schooner *Albert*, 110 tons burden, built at Washington, N. C.

The schooner *Mary Stewart*, about 60 tons burden.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, *via* Hamburgh, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows, viz: Stations "A" and "B," 9½ A. M.; Stations "C" and "D," 9:20 A. M.; Station "E," 9:05 A. M.; Stations "F" and "G," 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINER, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON—RESTORES grey hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp. The KOMESTERON is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. For sale at Nos. 286 and 773 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Buck Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS.

By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE,

not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by CARLETON, Publisher, (Late RUDD & CARLETON,) No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

NEW WORK BY HON. GEO. P. MARSH.

C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, will publish Oct. 10,

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

And of the Early Literature it embodies, by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Author of "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo. $3.

"Though forming a companion volume to Mr. MARSH'S Lectures on the English Language, it is essentially a distinct work—dealing with English Literature in its earliest and maturing stages as the former work did with the language. All the great writers who contributed to form and polish their mother tongue—as Chaucer, Wycliffe, etc., etc., to the age of Elizabeth—are characterized and illustrated by extracts, and their reciprocal influence on the age and the progress of civilization pointed out." The work fills a gap in all libraries, as being the first philosophical History of English Literature ever written.

NOW READY—A NEW EDITION OF LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, By Hon. GEO. P. MARSH. 1 Vol., Octavo. $3.

NOW READY. THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, OF THE YEAR 1861:

EMBRACING

POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY; STATISTICS; COMMERCE; FINANCE; LITERATURE; SCIENCE; AGRICULTURE; AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

This is a Cyclopædia of what took place during the year 1861. It comprises not only all the subjects peculiar to a general work, but also the political and military events of the conflict in the United States. It shows the political principles involved, with the arguments of their respective advocates and opponents; the movements of the leaders of secession, from their first acts to the close of the year; including the proceedings, step by step, of each of the Southern States: the organization of the Confederate States; the principles upon which that organization was founded; their civil and commercial regulations; the efforts to fill their treasury and to organize and equip vast armies; the counteracting movements of the United States; the organization and equipment of its army and navy together with all the original documents, from the Messages of the respective Presidents; the instructions of Cabinet officers; the Messages and Proclamations of Governors; the important acts and debates of the United States and Confederate Congresses; the acts of State Legislatures; the Proclamations of commanding officers; the contributions of men and money from each State, North and South; and the details of every battle and every skirmish involving a loss of life. The events connected with Privateering, suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, Martial Law, Blockade, &c., are related in detail.

Other pages of the volume embrace discoveries in Science; Geographical Explorations; Mechanical inventions and Improvements, with illustrations; Commercial and Financial movements during the year; the Progress of Literature, and Biographical Sketches of the distinguished men who died.

The contents are arranged in an alphabetical order, and accompanied by a most extensive and complete Index.

The volume is in the style of the New American Cyclopædia, having not less than 780 pages, royal octavo.

PRICES AND STYLES OF BINDING.

In Cloth, $3.
In Library Style, leather, $3 50.
In Half Morocco, plain, $4.
In Half Russia, extra, $4 50.
Payable on delivery.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

U. S. STAMP TAXES,

IMPOSED BY THE ACT OF 1862,

Which went into Effect ON AND

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, Produce since our last have been: 63 bbls. Ashes, 34,611 bbls. Flour, 800 bbls. and 169 bags Corn Meal, 304,900 bushels Wheat, 60,400 bushels Corn, 4,481 bushels Barley, 43,003 bushels Oats, 1,511 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,516 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request at firmer prices.

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, the sales of which add up 4,700 bags, part at 23c. ₱ lb., the market closing buoyantly at a further advance of ¼c. ₱ lb.; 150-mats Java brought 28c., and 220 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. @23¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Ingot has advanced from 27½c. @29c. @29½c. ₱ lb., with further sales of about 1,000,000 lbs., part for future delivery.

COTTON—Has been depressed to-day, and prices have fallen to 55¾c. @56½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand to-day, at an advance of 5c. ₱ bbl. on the low grades, and 10c. @15c. ₱ bbl. on the better qualities. The latter are becoming quite scarce, and are wanted for shipment, especially as a substitute for choice Southern brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,650 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 30@$5 55; poor to choice extra State, at $5 50@$6 00, chiefly at $5 65@ [illegible]; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30 @$5 55; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 75@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 00@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 55
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20	@ 7 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 75
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in good demand at higher prices; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 95@$6 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 60@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour steadily favors sellers. Sales to-day 1,450 bbls. extra, at $5 75@$7 60 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, $3 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $3 70 for Marsh's Catoric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in more demand at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 62½@$3 87½, and Bunch do. at $3 40@$3 45 ₱ box, now held higher; also Currants at 10c. @10½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has declined 1c. ₱ bushel, and has been less sought after by shippers. The reported sales since our last comprise 171,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 50; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 25@$1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 23½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 13@$1 20; Chicago Spring, at $1 08@$1 17, and choice White Kentucky at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered. Sales since our last, 110,000 bushels, to arrive, at 58c. @60c. for shipping Mixed Western; 54c. @58c. for Eastern do.; 41c. @53c. for sound do. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at 60c. @62c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats have been sparingly dealt in, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c. @60c.; Western, at 55c. @60c.; and State at 56c. @60c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues unchanged.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 30, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	54,881	51,315
Wheat, bush	435,226	359,675
Corn, bush	932,087	994,405
Oats, bush	187,118	84,395
Rye, bush	24,815	14,200
Barley, bush	14,143	525

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30,

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,174,948	1,038,057	389,564
Wheat, bush	9,391,882	11,688,476	9,115,433
Corn, bush	31,999,083	21,430,849	14,101,415
Oats, bush	2,504,815	1,132,816	1,181,409
Rye, bush	170,698	367,026	193,690
Barley, bush	529,301	364,532	321,205

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo, from the opening of Lake navigation to the 1st of October, and for each of the last five seasons:

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Total bushels Grain Flour reduced to Wheat.
1862	1,909,325	41,646,220	51,192,845
1861	1,338,414	32,793,275	39,485,345
1860	729,362	20,690,178	24,336,788
1859	876,934	6,809,283	11,193,954
1858	1,050,471	15,183,387	20,435,742

The canal exports of Flour and Grain from Buffalo from the opening of canal navigation, May 1 to Oct. 1, 1862, have been as follows, viz.:

Flour, bbls	238,878	Oats, bush	1,574,705
Wheat, bush	19,275,758	Barley, bush	130,982
Corn, bush	15,632,518	Rye, bush	569,882
Total Grain			37,173,845

LEAD—Pig has been more sought after at prices ranging from $7 30@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous prices.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails to-day, for the principal kinds at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,250 bbls., at $11 76@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 6¾c. @7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c. @5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is active and firm; sales, 2,800 tierces and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c. @10¼c., 750 kegs at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at old figures; sales 130 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter sells freely at 12c. @16½c. for pour to choice Western, and 16c. @21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues active and firm at 7c. @9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 450 bags East India at $6 50@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at unchanged figures.

SOAP—Sales 200 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 2,100 bags Pepper at 20c. @20¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 350 Hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c. @12c., and Cuba at 8¾c. @9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 120,000 lbs., part at 10¾c. @11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Blacks have been unusually active, some 17,000 pkgs., chiefly Oolongs, having been disposed of, since our last, at buoyant prices. A fair business has been transacted in Greens at full rates. The auction sale, to-day, was generally successful. Gunpowder brought $1 09@$1 15; Imperial 98½c. @$1 00; Hyson 85c. @96c.; Young Hyson 73½c. @$1 16½; Hyson Skin —@85½c.; Imperial Twankay 81½c.; Twankay 69c. @89c.; Oolong 47½c. @68c.; Mandrin Oolong (in papers) 75½c. @81c.; Ningyong 38c. @39c.; Souchong 65c., ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been in good request at advancing prices, including Banca at 36c. @37c., and Straits at 34½c. @35½c., closing at our highest figures, ₱ lb.; also, ½-X I. C. Plates at $10 50 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been active and buoyant; sales 870 hhds., at 13½c. @25½c. ₱ lb. A fair inquiry prevails for manufactured at full rates; 172 cases Seed Leaf were also sold at 11½c. @18c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 650 bbls., at 33½c. @34c.—the latter an extreme rate for E. & D. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d. @12¼d.; Corn, 11¾d. @11¾d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Cotton, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. @42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d. @13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s. @42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d. @50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d. @13½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d. @50s.; Bacon and Lard, 43s. 6d. @45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d. @40s. ₱ ton.

HELP WANTED,

A NURSE.—NURSE WANTED TO GO WEST.—English, Scotch or American, experienced and kind, and willing to do also some sewing; a middle-aged woman preferred. To such a person, good wages and a comfortable home are offered. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

A BOOKSELLER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the retail book and stationery business. Address Box No. 4,671 General Post-office, with full particulars.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURDRINIER machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A FOREIGN importing and commission house; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., up stairs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS, WHO understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing; City references required. Call, between 5 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 43 West 36th-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the care of a young infant, and can bring good City recommendations. Apply at 39 East 12th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid. BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military frocks; also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 83 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED.—A RAILROAD TICKET AGENT, 2 conductors, 2 brakemen, 3 porters, 6 men for steamers. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 625 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIFTY OR MORE TONS PRIME HAY on a farm twenty miles from the City, convenient to railroad or dock; baling press on place, or twenty horses will be taken for the Winter. Address B, Box No. 672 Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A well-disposed, tidy girl, with good recommendations, desires a situation, in either of the above capacities, City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Jerolaman.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family: is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer or chambermaid: can be seen, this day, at her present employer's: good City reference. Apply at No. 38 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL SCOTCH Protestant woman, of tidy habits, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, game and soups, and all styles of dishes; lived in the first families in Scotland and America; wages $10 to $12; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for two days, at No. 289 4th-st., at the fruit-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; has the best City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-age woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful: good City reference given. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. 101 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4637 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a lady if required; the best of reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call for two days at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid; and to assist with the washing and ironing or the care of children; she has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.. 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or would take charge of a child about a year old; is very fond of children; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, willing girl, who is neat in her person and habits, with undoubted reference, desires a situation (City or country) in the above capacity; no objections to assist in washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Savings Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, from 10 to 4, for two days, at No. 289 4th-st., in the fruit store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to serve as chambermaid and waitress, to go six miles from New-York: her references must be unexceptionable as to her neatness, integrity and capability. Call at No. 38 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., from 10 to 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to do washing and ironing: has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 41st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 165 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or will do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 West 40th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to have one or two families' work, by the day: the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL PROTestant girl, of 17, a situation as nurse to growing children or a baby; reads and writes; teaches children the rudiments of their first education thoroughly: will wait on a lady and child; wages $4 to $5. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as nurse: is willing to do chamberwork. She is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 46 West 17th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress: best of City reference given. Apply at No. 112 East 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEWER.—A LADY WISHES to obtain a situation for a young girl to take care of children and sew. Apply at No. 119 West 44th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—THE CARE OF A gentleman's country-house wanted by a man and wife, (Protestants:) the man to take care of horses and make himself useful about the house, farm or garden. Address WM. DOOLY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging: has most excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. I request all who have paid and were not suited to come and be suited to the best situations and highest wages free of charge. Lady's-maid wanted. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE TROUVER une place pour soigner un enfant. Et coiffé in dame (Con renseignement) S'adresser, No. 73 West 19th-st.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 89, Springfield, Mass.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man—German: has a good knowledge of his business; is not afraid to work, and would make himself useful. Call on or address F. H. A., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener: can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store, No. 47 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook and laundress, or would be willing to take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter; no objections to City or country; have the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, this day and Monday.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLING'S, No. 1,166 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotchman, in a private family; the best of City references given from the best families in the City. Call or address D. S., Coachman, at Mr. Lowden's, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man who understands his business and has good reference; is steady and sober, and free from any bad habits. Address W. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant man, with four years' City reference from his last employer, where he can be seen for one week, at No. 1 West 47th-st., corner of 5th-av.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a single man, to take care of and drive a pair of horses, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Is sober, honest and industrious. Address, for two days, W. X., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a Protestant man and his wife, the man as coachman and gardener, and his wife as cook or laundress, with the best of personal reference from their last places. Any gentleman requiring their services as such may address a note to A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German, in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, driving, and milking cows; best of recommendations. Address ABRAHAM, Smith's seed store No. 15 Dey-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN M. HOLMES, of Jersey City, will preach for this church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 126th and 127th sts. The public organization of this church will occur at the above place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Rev. Drs. STORRS and BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, will take part in the exercises.

A SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF THE life and character of the late Senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. J. C. BRIGHAM, D. D., will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh—the Church at which he was accustomed to worship—by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. TOMPKINS, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—On SUNDAY, the 5th of October, preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the 7th-av. M. E. Church. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Prof. LINDSAY, of the 15th-st. M. E. Church. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

INDEPENDENTS.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., after which several candidates will be publicly admitted to the fellowship of the church. Rev. J. WILSON, Pastor of the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, by exchange, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Second Sermon on the Beatitudes*; and at 7½ P. M., by special request, will repeat the last sermon of the series *On the Attractions of the Heavenly World*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—North side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rt. Rev. JNO. H. HOPKINS, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, Oct. 5, after Divine service, at 10½ A. M. Rt. Rev. SAMUEL A. McCOSKERY, D. D., D. C. L., OXON, Bishop of Michigan, will preach after Divine service, at 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. To-morrow being the 10th anniversary, the Rector will be instituted at the morning service. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms.) Rev. E. F. REMINGTON preaches at 10½ in the morning, and Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS at 7½ in the evening. S. S. at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men, everybody, welcome. Evening subject, *The True Hero*. Preaching at Burling-slip at 4½, and at Washington-square at 5 o'clock.

ORDINATION.—REV. CHARLES BATTERSBY will be publicly set apart to the office and work of the Christian Ministry, in the Independent Methodist Church, at Gravesend, L. I., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Professor MATTISON, of New-York. Other Independent Methodist Ministers will be present to participate in the services.

THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Friendship of Christ*. Communion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; in the evening, Monthly Concert, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by shipmasters, seamen and others. All seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. AFTERNOON, at 3, by Rev. JOSEPH HAYWOOD. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. Seats free. The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. G. EMLIN HALE, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach in the EVENING.

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE BURGESS, Bishop of Maine, will preach the Triennial Sermon, before the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 5th inst. The service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

INVITATION EXTRAORDINARY.—THOSE friends of Christ who are weary of the errors and corruptions prevailing through all Christendom—the mystical Babylon—are invited to hear the prophet, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats are free for all.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—ROTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by Elder W. ROWORTH, on *The Time of Trouble*—Daniel. xii. c. 1st v. Also, Conference meeting at 10½ A. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-ST.—There will be services in the Chapel of this institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. LEEDS, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. RANDALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, in the evening. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Services in this Church on SUNDAY next, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Rev. Dr. PARKER, Pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, and Bishop TALBOT in the afternoon. Services at 10½ o clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. CRAIK, President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, will preach at this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 5th inst., and Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, in the AFTERNOON. P. M. service at 3½ o'clock.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. N. BROWN, D.D., editor of the *American Baptist*. Prayer and Conference Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—DR. THOMPSON will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Religious Liberty*, in commemoration of the English Non-Conformists of St. Bartholemew's Day, 1662.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL SUPPLY the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, Canal-st., entrance in Green-st., on SUNDAY, 5th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERsalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service.

"A BLESSING ON THE MEEK," THE Third Benediction from the Mount, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. In the evening, *A Rejected Deliverer*.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. This Church, having been enlarged, will be opened to divine worship on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., the anniversary of the first service, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. B. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening discourse—*The Character of Cain*.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath-School, in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH in the King-st. Chapel, west of Hudson-st., ON SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, pastor. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN. Strangers and the public cordially invited.

"SCRIPTURAL AMALGAMATIONS" will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH IN 50TH-ST., WEST OF BROADway.—Rev. Dr. VAN NEST will preach in this Church on next LORD'S DAY. Services Commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting of the New-York County Medical Society, will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock.

An election of officers will take place

H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.

H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED LOADS OF LOAM for compost, suitable for vinery borders. It must be sod off heavy clayey land, and not over eight inches deep from the surface. The above must be near a landing, where a sloop can get at. Apply to J. R. SQUIBB, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,
L. Lockwood,	
H. A. Mott,	
D. S. Schanck,	
A. H. Trowbridge,	
J. C. Tucker.	

MISS KENNEDY'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 20 East 25th-st., Between Madison and 4th avs.

French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the princip

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. Tenth edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 finted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Mr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of this kind ever published. Price, $5.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are certain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOUAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated, in less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those students and advanced surgeons who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $10 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap6-law6m8* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix,
jy29-law 6m8*

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
Oct. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR- TEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 47TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS- co City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 4, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

$3,000.—I WISH TO ASSOCIATE MYself and $3,000 in some legitimate business, where there is prospect of fair returns. Address, with particulars, (to save trouble,) J. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, TO engage in a cash jobbing business with a party who has had twenty-five years' experience in City trade. A better chance to make money seldom occurs. Address R. B. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOK-ING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store, warranted and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood furniture cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF three persons, residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., desires a sufficient number of select boarders to form an agreeable social circle. None need apply except of the highest respectability. References exchanged. Address HOME, Station F.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING on their own premises, will accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms spacious and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third floors, furnished or unfurnished, may be had by applying to Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 16th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board may be obtained by applying immediately at the brown-stone front house, No. 51 Concord-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with parlor bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes two rooms, with southern exposure, not above the third floor, and full board for three persons, in a private, Christian family, between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 40th sts. Dinner not later than 1 o'clock. Address S. K. N., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FUR-NISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED APART-MENTS for gentlemen may be obtained with a private family, residing at No. 29 Washington-place, with partial board, if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 178 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 36 West 23d-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also single rooms. References exchanged.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms can be accommodated from this date.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Pourhkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—McKIBBIN & DAY offer to let 3d-av. basement, $144; Harlem store, $300; floor above, $132; 6th-av. store, $600; 4th-av. store and dwelling, $700; stables, 2d-st. between 16th-st. $300; West 23d-st., $300; West 23d-st., with riding school, $2,400; Washington Heights, $400; factory, East 25th-st., $600; dwellings at Roboken, upon Hudson River and Washington terraces, $300 to $400; Winfield, New-Rochelle, Islip, $100, $300; Jamaica, $350; Washington Heights, $400; Flushing, furnished, $800; South Brooklyn, furnished, $650.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, 3 stories and basement, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements; the location is in one of the most delightful portions of the City, convenient to cars and ferries. Rent in board of two persons. Address B. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO 79 WEST 26TH-ST.—THREE-STORY, brown-stone house, in tip-top order, modern and convenient, 22 by 50 feet, high stoop; possession at once. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of three persons, for the Winter or a year. A small house, well furnished, low rent, within five minutes' walk of 4th-av., above 14th-st. If furniture is new, might be bought. Inquire of T. B. PRATT, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELLfurnished house wanted in Brooklyn by a private family, who can give satisfactory reference as to payment, as well as care of house and furniture. No boarders or boarding house wanted. Location must be desirable and terms very moderate; might purchase furniture if a bargain was offered in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, L., care C. A. Taylor, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREEstory house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, grapery and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS WANTED in exchange for some very desirable first-class unincumbered productive City property. Some cash will be put in if the places suit. Address, with full particulars, S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate. A lease of the store can be had, or the goods without the lease. Apply on the premises, No. 303 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, A valuable farm or country residence, of 100 acres, within a mile of the village of Plainfield, New-Jersey, beautifully located, with stream of water through it; good orchard; comfortable dwelling; large and commodious barn. BUTLER & PINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, Long Island, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about fifteen minutes' walk from Hunters' Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for a house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour of New-York by railroad, and in the vicinity of good schools. Address Box No. 623 New-York Post-Office, with full description and terms.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the JESSE D. KEYS, stationers generally.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 388 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the 24 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.

Sixth night of
MR. HACKETT.
Who will, by particular request, repeat his great Shakespearean impersonation of
FALSTAFF IN RETENDING LOVE
IN THE
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862,
Will be acted Shakespeare's various and well-contrasted characters in his comedy of Five Acts, called the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR,
FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.

Mr. HACKETT.....as.....Sir JOHN FALSTAFF
Francis Ford.....Mr. L. R. Shewell

THE MERRY WIVES.
Mme. PONISI and Mrs. GLADSTANE.
Dame Quickly.....Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
FOURTH WEEK
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear, for the second time, as
"VIRGINIUS,"
In Sheridan Knowles' great tragedy of the same name.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents.
Family Circle 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7½ o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS,
IRVING HALL.
THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Of the celebrated Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
On which occasion
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
Will make her second appearance, together with
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the eminent Pianist,

Mr. J. R. Thomas,	Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Bergner,	Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm,	Mr. Anton Ryer.

Musical Director.....MR. THEODORE THOMAS
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
TICKET OFFICES:
BEER & SCHIRMER'S.....No. 701 Broadway.
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AND AT IRVING HALL.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms, in conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature, at one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or dri

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light with $800,000 in Treasure.

Late News from Panama and Central America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port about midnight last night, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The following is the treasure list:

Order	$42,965	J. H. Coghill & Co..	9,400
A. McLane	12,895	Wm. Meyer & Co....	5,700
S. C. Thuing & Co..	8,000	Am. Ex. Bank.....	14,000
S. Hooper & Co.....	16,345	Frank Baker.....	6,500
J. G. Parker & Son.	7,000	Dr. Witt Kittle.....	23,000
J. B. Newton & Co..	13,651	J. E. Lodge.....	22,000
W. Seligman & Co..	21,000	R. Patrick.....	10,000
Jas. Patrick & Co...	20,000	P. Naylor.....	9,000
Panama R. Co.....	24,299	J. Hecht.....	6,500
J. Rich & Co.....	5,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	21,500
Neustadter Bros.....	28,000	Jennings & Brewster	23,500
J. Heller Bros.....	5,500	Crosby & Diblee.....	6,000
Schoile Bros.....	22,000	Lawrence, Gibbs & Co....	8,000
Wm. Heller & Co....	16,000	R. Patrick.....	2,400
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	38,534	Ross, Dempster & Co.	187,500
Curtis & Co.....	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co..	
Baker & Morrill.....	26,000	Total.....	$754,840
J. Phelps.....	6,500	ASPINWALL.	
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.....	30,500	Order.....	863
Simon, Duckslespied & Older.....	20,000	Ribon Munoz.....	285
H. Cohn & Co.....	30,000	C. W. Russell.....	480
M. C. Hawley.....	4,200	S. L. Isaacs.....	600
Sutton & Co.....	3,500	Strout Bros.....	660
		Wells, Fargo.....	1,546

The news by this arrival, which is unimportant, will be found in our correspondence.

STATE OF PANAMA.

No News from the Interior—Quiet in the State—Excessive Rains, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

We have no further news from the interior, save that the supporters of the loyal Government of the State at Santiago have all fled, either to the Province of Chiriqui, or to Costa Rica, those in Chiriqui being in a destitute and miserable condition, and with no chance of support for their cause from the people of that district. The principal families of Santiago, the FABREGAS and GUARDIAS, had arrived safely at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, thirty or forty in number, on board a little craft of only fifteen tons, after a tedious passage of twenty days! None of their large properties in Santiago had been interfered with, except that the elegant residence of DON FRANCISCO FABREGA had been taken by Col. CORREOSO for a cuartel, and the house of his brother WENCESLAO for public offices.

In Panama all is quiet, the machinery of the new Government working as regularly and as smoothly, at least, as that of its predecessors. The churches remain closed against the people, Bishop VASQUEZ, who has returned from the interior to Panama, refusing to allow them to be opened, so long as the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA insists upon the submission of the clergy to its decrees of "Tuicion" and "Montmain;" and MOSQUERA is not very apt to change his mind, when he has once come to any determination, we are likely to be a good while without priestly teachings, unless the Bishop gives way.

We have no news from Cauca, the present theatre of the war, or from Bogota, our capital, the steamer from Carthagena not being due till next week.

We have the British war-steamer *Camelion*, the French corvettee *Bajonnnise* and the United States frigate *Saranac* in port, and are daily expecting the United States steam-corvette *Lancaster* from Acapulco, and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* from Callao. The splendid 50-gun steam war-ship *Orlando* of H. B. Majesty's navy, returned to Aspinwall a few days since from Carthagena, and is taking in water at Porto Bello. The United States brig *Perry* is also at Aspinwall, daily expecting the United States brig *Bainbridge* to relieve her.

The rains are excessive both at Aspinwall and Panama at this season of the year, and are particularly so this season. The health of both places is rather worse than usual, though the sickness is principally confined to fevers, which are easily cured if taken in hand in season.

Business is extremely dull on the Isthmus, caused partly by our revolution and partly, and perhaps principally, by the revolution in the United States. Several merchants have closed and are closing their business for the present. Drafts at sight on the United States have to be sold at 20 per cent. discount, and go hard at that.

The United States Consul at Aspinwall continues his investigations in relation to the abuses which cause so much discomfort to passengers, on the Vanderbilt steamers, for the purpose of informing the United States Government on the subject; and it is to be hoped his representations may induce such orders from the Treasury Department and from the Collector of New-York as will remedy many of the evils complained of, particularly the great evil of appropriating the cabins to freight, when the room in them is necessary for the comfort and health of travelers.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News frm Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports, from which she brings dates up to the middle of this month, on the 20th. The news is meagre and unimportant.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

President CARRERA had issued a decree lowering the duties on imports 10 per cent. on the gross amount, which will induce a greater consumption of foreign goods. The new crops of grains in Guatemala and Salvador will be good.

A great deal of stir is made in Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua about the projected Federal alliance between these three States, a thing, which I predict, will never take place. Already Gens. BARRIOS and MARTINEZ, of Salvador and Nicaragua, are getting jealous of each other on account of their rival claims as chief of the new Confederation. Guatemala has no idea of linking her fate with that of her turbulent and unsteady neighbors, and Costa Rica feels little inclined to change her condition, although the Commissioners from Salvador and Nicaragua have been favorably received.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The steamer *Virgin*, which was seized from the Accessory Transit Company, and the engines of the steamer *John Hart* put into her, for service on Lake Nicaragua, went ashore on Zapater's Island, a few days since, and sunk. She is too old and rotten, it is said, to bear raising. As this is the only steamer the Company have, save one, for lake and river service, it is still presumed Mr. ROBERTS will open his line in October, if he ever intended to do so. His steamer *San Juan*, on the lake, arrived at San Juan del Norte a few days since. She is said to be a spacious and comfortable vessel. But very little has been done to put the transit route in order—no repairs having been made at the large bridges.

The address of President LINCOLN to the colored deputation, at the White House, has created a very unpleasant sensation all through Central America, and particularly in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and prejudiced the people much against the Government and people of the United States. In both the latter countries, the people declare that they will resist to the extent of their power the introduction of Americans as colonists.

The Congress of Costa Rica had met in an extra session for the dispatch of business laid over by the regular Congress.

Mr. HARRIDAN, Secretary of Mr. DICKINSON, United States Minister Resident at Nicaragua, and his wife, were passengers in the *Guatemala*, and go to New-York in her.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The steamer *Sonora* has sailed for Panama, carrying $754,000 in treasure for New-York, $438,000 for England, and $100,000 for the National Sanitary Committee.

The California State Fair opened to day at Sacramento. The show of cattle extensive. The fair is otherwise distinguished by the attendance of the many candidates for the United States Senatorship.

Immigration from the Southern counties of the State to the new Colorado Mines, continues to be quite extensive, while the Mexicans from Sonora are flocking there in large numbers.

A large prospecting party was fitted out to go far into the unexplored country and make an examination of the various mountaneous districts.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A BATTLE BELIEVED TO BE IN PROGRESS.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3.

Advices from Mount Washington, of this afternoon, state that on the approach of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S Division, a large rebel force retreated one and a half miles from there. CRITTENDEN'S force was there drawn up in line of battle, and an Ohio battery was being placed in position.

Simultaneously, Gen. ROUSSEAU'S command commenced surrounding the enemy. Soon after, volleys of musketry were fired, and it is presumed a general engagement took place.

Mr. MARKLAND, Agent of the Post-office Department, has arrived with two wagon loads of mails from Nashville, up to the 16th ult.

The van of Gen. BUELL'S wagon-train, consisting of 1,800 wagons, has just reached Louisville, the rear resting on Salt River, 22 miles distant, and coming up rapidly.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are returning homeward in the rear of our army.

The cars of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad proceeded a few miles beyond Lagrange to-day. No rebels were seen. It is supposed the cars will commence running regularly next Monday.

The reports of the burning of bridges over the Kentucky River, near Frankfort, are false, although it is thought they will be destroyed as our forces approach them.

The rebels threaten to burn Lexington and Frankfort if compelled to evacuate those places.

The Southern Telegraph line has been opened, and is working to Bowling Green this evening.

The order enforced for the past two weeks against the sale of liquors has been rescinded, and business resumed its accustomed channels.

Gen. BRAGG has issued a proclamation threatening an immediate and vigorous inforcement of the Confederate Conscription Act in all parts of Kentucky under the control of the rebels.

LATE REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

A special Louisville dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated October, says:

"Five hundred prisoners taken by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Division arrived here this noon from Middletown. Skirmishing in front of Bardstown pike this afternoon. In one engagement the Federal army lost twenty-three killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is reported to be heavy. Our army is twenty miles from Louisville.

Have just learned that our army are now drawn up in line-of-battle, 21 miles distant on the Bardstown pike. Heavy skirmishing is constantly going on in front, so look out for news to-morrow.

Report says ROSSEAU'S Division have had an engagement, but no particulars are given."

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sunday in Camp—Important Work to be Done—Where the Enemy is Posted—The Evacuation of Nashville Probable.

NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

This is Sunday, and rest-day in the camps of our army. It is one of those golden, autumnal days, of which the poet loves to sing, and amid the beauties of which the recluse and the contemplative love to repose, and revel and luxuriate, till fancy drinks in, and becomes intoxicated upon the beauteous surroundings of nature. The rain, that had drenched us on yesterday, ceased late in the afternoon. About night-fall the clouds burst away, leaving a clear sky, and disclosing the young moon in Heaven, as the stars twinkled merrily through the tree-tops over our heads. The immense number of our soldiers went early to repose, and save the camp-lights and fires, a few hours after night, all was still and quiet as though no hostile armies were marshaled in the thick woods for the purpose of shedding blood in the very temples of God. This morning the clouds of smoke and fog rolled away in heavy volumes before a gentle northwest wind, and the sun rose in the heavens bright and glorious. The day is truly lovely and invigorating. The deep grove in which we are camped is full of hickory and white oak trees. The nuts and the acorns fall rattling to the ground, bursting from the hulls in which they have matured, disclosing their ivory and brown surfaces; the foliage of the trees, just turning a little saffron, waves and nods, and rustles over head; the tall giant sycamore spreads its spectral arms like a ghost of the forest through the deep green; wide corn-fields stretch to the right of us, girdled by blue hills in the distance; the broad Ohio, on which the sun shines and shimmers, like a belt of silver, circles half-way around us; to our left the City of Louisville lifts her spires heavenward, and proclaim with her church-bells the Sabbath of God throughout the "forest sanctuary." Our men, worn and wearied, have long been used to fiercer, wilder music, where "shook the hills with thunder riven," on battle-fields where "rushed the steeds to battle driven." Though no strict observance of the Sabbath can be observed among large armies, the day is remembered, and inspires home recollections and memories of scenes and events that have dropped with those of the long by-gone. Our men enjoy this day of rest; they are reposing in the shades, reading, writing, and donning their new clothes, which many of them have received. Their blistered feet are still to-day, and their swollen limbs in repose. Late last night we were informed that there would be no marching to-day; there will perhaps be none to-morrow, though heavy and important work is before us to be soon performed. To look at the vast army now quartered in this immediate vicinity, one would be amazed at the fact that the rebels have such foothold in Kentucky, and that they have overrun and possessed themselves of two-thirds of the State. Rations are issued here for 150,000 men, and of these there must be 120,000 of the rank and file. The rebels, in force, still occupy the counties of Franklin, Fayette, and the rich regions of Northeastern Kentucky. Everybody capable of bearing arms are, by their conscription act, forced into the rebel ranks, and everything that can be used for subsistence is being appropriated to their use. Without the most prompt and vigorous movements on our part, all Southern Kentucky and the Southern States we conquered last year, will be reoccupied by the rebel armies. We still have no news from the Green River country, and it is strongly conjectured that Bowling Green and the tier of counties adjoining, have fallen, or will fall, into the hands of the rebels. Clarksville, Tennessee, and Russellville, Kentucky, and the intervening section of country, have already been recaptured. The main body of the enemy in this State is still in the region of Bardstown, though their advance and scouts come as close as Shelbyville and Middletown—the latter place being but fifteen miles from the city. They go in predatory bands through the county of Bullit which adjoins Jefferson, and force hundreds into their armies. The enemy on learning that they were not to be led against Louisville, it is said, became demoralized, many of them throwing down their arms and deserting. The large number that we have picked up, who offered no resistance, goes to confirm this statement. This morning the news is received that the rebels are in pretty heavy force at the Salt River bridge near Sheppardville. This, if true, is certainly the force of HARDEE, which turned to the right to avoid our pursuit as we came up the road. The amount of damage they are doing in Kentucky, and the sufferings they are inflicting upon the people, cannot be described. Yet we feel assured that relief is at hand. We are sure that a tremendous and combined movement will be made from this point against the rebels. This movement, too, will be in such force as to sweep them from the State, to leave no enemies behind, and to protect our rear communications against all possible dangers from the foe. Yesterday it was thought that the gallant Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, who, it will be remembered, was captured by MORGAN at Gallatin, was again in the service. Gen. BUELL placed him in the field, at the head of his command, without preliminary arrangements of exchange, and notified BRAGG that he would send him twenty privates of the rebels in exchange. The rebel General replied that that was not the way to exchange prisoners, and would not submit to such informal proceedings. So Gen. JOHNSON has to report, under his parole, and go through the formalities of regular exchange. This army will move in a few days, and move with power. Though the direction it will take has not been specified, there is little doubt that it will go in the direction of Frankfort and Lexington. To drive the rebels from our State Capital, and from Lexington, is one object much to be desired. They fulminate their odious doctrines from both cities, and make them depôts for the forage of which they pillage the State. At Lexington they are running the extensive woolen factories night and day, preparing clothing for their troops. It is a burning shame to Kentucky that they should thus be allowed to occupy the State, and make of her Capital a depôt for their stealings, and of her machinery the means of aiding in her ruin. From Tennessee the reports are not encouraging. The evacuation of Nashville is talked of as an event most likely to take place, though Gov. JOHNSON says that if the city has to be given up, his dead body will be found beneath its ruins. CURTIUS.

AFFAIRS AT PORT royal.

Stormy Weather—Military Operations Interfered With—The Charleston Canard—The Case of Maj. Beard—The Enemy's Pickets Approaching, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

The stormy weather which came upon us with the Equinox, has continued more than a week, effectually checking any kind of military operations, and consequently I have no occurrences of special importance to communicate. But the "signs of the times" portend something, under Gen. MITCHEL'S management, which will reawaken the interest that once attached to affairs in this Department.

The principal incident since I last wrote was the departure of Rear-Admiral DUPONT for the North. He was unexpectedly summoned to Washington, and left here yesterday morning on the gunboat *Keystone State*, accompanied by Fleet-Capt. RODGERS, his Chief of Staff. The Admiral's absence from the scene of his triumphant services in the cause of the country, is understood will be brief, and his return will be hailed with pleasure—not alone because of the personal veneration in which he is held by every man in the fleet, but also as foreshadowing movements of retribution against the nursing-places of rebellion.

By-the-by, we must be a sleepy lot of people hereabouts, if the statement (published in the TIMES, of the 18th,) telegraphed from Boston be true, to the effect that Admiral DUPONT had "invested Charleston by gunboats," and that "Fort Sumter had already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage." This was astonishing news to us, but nobody believed it, and after diligent inquiry I am satisfied of its falsity. The only "preliminary dose of shot and shell" which Fort Sumter has yet received, was administered by BEAUREGARD'S legions in April, 1861, when ANDERSON and his gallant seventy were compelled to lower our flag. We live in hope that the insult will not remain unpunished much longer.

I alluded in my last letter to the fact that the Provost-Marshal General, (Lieut.-Col. BEARD, of the Forty-eight New-York Regiment,) appointed to facilitate the objects of Gen. SAXTON'S civil administration, had been giving offence at St. Augustine by interfering with matters which are claimed to be under the exclusive control of the military authority. He had, in obedience to Gen. SAXTON'S instructions, offered a stringent oath of allegiance and abjuration to all the remaining inhabitants of St. Augustine, for the most part women, children and old men. This oath having been declined by a number of the people, he ordered them, with the wives and children of such persons as are serving in the rebel army, to be put beyond our lines. St. Augustine being under the command of Brig.-Gen. TERRY, as well as the other military posts on the Florida coast, that officer, who had but recently returned thence to Hilton Head from a tour of inspection, was compelled by Lieut.-Col. BEARD'S proceedings to renew his visit. On entering the St. John's River, Gen. TERRY met the steamer *Burnside* on her way to the rebels near Jacksonville, having on board forty-eight women and seventy-six children, but no men. He immediately ordered the vessel back to St. Augustine, where the women and children were set at liberty; but as they had disposed of such property as they possessed before their removal, some of them are left in quite destitute circumstances. Col. BEARD returned to this post with Gen. TERRY.

The enemy's pickets seem to come nearer our lines now than usual. A few days since Col. RICH, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, attempted to surprise a company of guerrillas on Cumberland Point, a short distance from the town of Fernandina. He was not entirely successful, but killed two and made two prisoners, losing one of his own men in the skirmish. Last Thursday Col. BARTON, commanding at Fort Pulaski, drove off a rebel picket guard and reconnoitering party which had stationed itself on the mainland, within easy rifle-shot distance of our boats when they take the inland passage from Hilton Head to the fort. A shot from the long bow gun of the steamer *Planter* surprised the fellows, as they were lolling at full length beneath a large oak tree, and they left so hurriedly that they could not carry away their saddles, bridles, three pistols, a rifle, overcoat and several haversacks filled with corn-bread. Col. BARTON landed a party, and scoured the vicinity for a mile and a half around, but could discover no further traces of the fugitives. Three scouts were also taken, on Wednesday last, on Port Royal Island. They had crossed from the mainland early in the week, and failed to get back in consequence of having ineffectually concealed their boat. Gen. BRANNAN does not put confidence in their statements respecting the enemy's forces, which they say numbers thirty thousand men between Savannah and Charleston.

Two deserters from Savannah came to Fort Pulaski late on Friday night. They report BEAUREGARD to have arrived in that city on the day previous to their escape. He at once commenced an inspection of the batteries and fortifications on the river, and addressed the troops, pledging his word that Fort Pulaski should be recaptured within thirty days. He expects to accomplish this work with the aid of the iron-plated *Fingal* and the floating battery. BEAUREGARD'S word, however, is not a synonym for truth on either side.

There are many local improvements in progress at Hilton Head, chief of which is the construction of a railroad from the end of the long pier to the various storehouses. Why this work has not been done before surprises everyone, as the cars, sleepers, track and everything else required were brought from Fernandina three months since. Two horses are now able to draw at one load four times the weight which formerly sixteen could with difficulty drag through the loose sand.

In consequence of the War Department having formed the troops of this Department into an army corps, the staff officers of the General Commanding have been promoted as follows: Major W. P. PRENTICE, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. E. P. ABBOTT, Third Ohio Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. BUSHROD BIRCH, to be Major and Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. JAMES C. WILLIAMS, to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. PAUL A. MITCHEL, to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Col. E. W. SERRELL, of the New-York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, who had been suspended from his command for some weeks, was recently tried at Beaufort by a General Court-Martial, and is now returned to his regiment. The result of the trial further than this is not yet made public.

I have just had a glance at the Savannah *Republican* of the 24th. It contains nothing which would be of special interest to your readers.

The following, printed in large type, among the editorials, is the only item that I have thought worth sending:

LEAD! LEAD!

This article is much needed in the service, and as every citizen is bound to contribute to the extent of his ability to the establishment of our independence, every family in the State should look about their premises and forward such lead as may be spared for the use of the army. We will cheerfully take charge of all consignments that may be addressed to this office. Mark in all cases: *Lead for the Government.* Let there be no delay about this matter. Many families have lead enough about their premises in the form of sheets, pipes, blocks, &c., when moulded into bullets, to put a company of Yankees to flight. Let them send it forthwith on its patriotic mission.

We are authorized to say that the Government will issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fixtures, and bind itself to replace them at the close of the war. It may not be amiss to state, as an example worthy of imitation, that the citizens of Charleston have furnished *sixty thousand* pounds of lead for the use of the army.

I have obtained a copy of the admirable code which Gen. TERRY has drawn up for the guidance of the officers at the various posts under his command in managing the negroes. This particular document, it will be observed, is addressed to the commandant at Key West:

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, FORT PULASKI, KEY-WEST, &c. &c., KEY-WEST, FLA., Aug. 14, 1862.

COLONEL: A considerable number of the inhabitants of Key-West are negroes, who either have been held, or are now held, in slavery. It is therefore probable that cases involving the relation of master and slave will from time to time come before you for decision. The following rules are established for your guidance in such cases:

1. No aid will be given to any master to enable him to compel his slave to obey him, or to labor for him. By the Act of Congress, approved March 13, 1862, "all officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from labor or service who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due." A slave whom his master cannot compel to remain in his household and render him obedience and service has "*escaped*" from his master, and this escape is complete and perfect, although the slave may remain in the vicinity of his master. If in such cases the military power compels the labor and obedience of the slave, if it restores the authority and control of the master, it "returns" an "escaped" slave and violates the law of the land.

2. Inquiry will be made into all cases of alleged cruel treatment of slaves, and punishment will be promptly inflicted upon those who may be guilty of it. The proper punishment of this offence, and the best precaution against its repetition, is to remove the slave from his master's custody and control. Aggravated cases may require still further punishment. It is the duty of all governments, whether civil or military, to forbid and punish cruelty and inhumanity within their jurisdiction.

3. The slaves of all persons who have fled from Key-West for the purpose of joining in, or aiding the rebellion, and of all persons known to be in arms against the United States, will be regarded as abandoned by their masters, and no agent or representative of their masters, will be permitted to control or interfere with them, or to receive in behalf of their principals any portion of the fruits of the labor of such slaves.

4. Violence *publicly* offered by one person to another, whether that other be a slave or freeman, and in the case of a slave, whether it be for the purpose of compelling obedience and enforcing service, or for any other purpose, is a disturbance of that public order which, where Martial Law prevails, it is the duty of the military power to maintain, and it will be promptly suppressed.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,
Most Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed.) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Col. Jos. S. MORGAN, Brig.-Gen. Comdg.
Comd'g Officer at Key-West.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The Nineteenth Ward Seymour Club Ratification—Addresses by Dr. J. S. Bradford, Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge McCunn and Others—The Abolitionists Denounced—The Democrats to Save the Country.

Dingledeine's Corner, so termed in the topography of the neighborhood where Fifty-ninth-street intersects Third-avenue, saw a very large, earnest, and during the evening, noisy concourse of the hard fisted Democracy assembled last evening, under the ægis of the Nineteenth Ward Seymour Club, to ratify the recent nominations of their party for State candidates.

Mr. THOS. K. DOWNING presided in the Hall, assisted by Mr. DANIEL GRIFFITHS, as Secretary *pro tem.* At 8 o'clock, the Chairman opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the organization and its present assembling, viz.: The indorsement and support of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and his companions on the orthodox ticket. As he resumed his seat, vehement calls for Hon. FERNANDO WOOD resounded on all sides, and Dr. J. S. BRADFORD, upon the solicitation of many bystanders, arose to state that unexpected, yet unavoidable exigencies had arisen to detain Mr. WOOD, who would, probably, be unable to be present on this occasion. The statement produced evident and marked chagrin, as Mr. WOOD'S coming had been looked forward to with eager certainty. However, Dr. BRADFORD, encouraged by the cheers of the audience, went on to deliver a very warmly worded, and, assuredly very Democratic speech, in which the entire programme of both Northern and Southern extremists was reviewed and mercilessly cauterized. In that direction, the Doctor said, there was no hope, but in the success of the Democracy alone lay the salvation of this distracted country. He predicted that success, and with it the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they were, and the close of the National dream of war and wretchedness.

In the applause and confusion which, for a few minutes followed the close of Dr. BRADFORD'S remarks, there was every prospect of an immediate adjournment, but just as the motion was about to be made, a greatly increased tumult at the door announced the arrival, after all, of Mr. WOOD, who entered the densely crowded hall with extreme difficulty, so overpowering was the press and the enthusiasm of his admirers. His final presence on the stand was the signal for a fresh outburst of cheering, intermingled with every conceivable token of popular favor.

Mr. WOOD opened with an apology for his delay, on the ground that he had been informed only on the previous evening that he was expected there, and had, on this same night, already been engaged at two or three other places, in matters important to the Democratic cause in the impending political canvass. As it was, he felt now all the better pleased at meeting his friends, as he felt that he could bring them cheering news. [Great applause.] The most of the audience before him appeared to be working men—men whose only means of subsistence was by daily toil—men who, not only in times like these, but in days of peace and prosperity, were the real pillars of the State. Society now and ever was divided into two classes—the producers and the non-producers—those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows, and those who worked only with the brain. The former were the poorer; the latter, in the majority of cases, became the richer, and amassed their wealth from the products of the labor of the other class. They, too, chiefly enjoyed the emoluments of office and the controlling powers of Government. It became, then, a matter of the deepest concern to men of the stamp before him, said the speaker, to the working classes, to know how and by whom these powers of Government were administered, and although the actual machinery was in the hands of the non-producers, the producers still retained the ultimate control of them at the ballot-box. [Renewed applause.] That privilege accorded by the Constitution they still enjoyed, although God only knew how long they would be permitted to retain it. [Sensation.] This control then, it was their duty intelligently, independently and carefully to exercise, for they were the sovereign people. The war that now existed they had not made, its causes did not emanate from them, in its increased complications and horrors they, the people, were not implicated. No! all these miseries had sprung from that accursed fanaticism of New-England, which from the earliest days of the Puritans, from the first landing of the *Mayflower* down to the present day had been fierce, narrow-minded and proscriptive. [Loud assent.] It remained, then, for the people to remedy these wrongs of others' making. It were idle to go back, now, to the Past except to deduce a lesson. The war was upon us in terrors vividly portrayed by the orator,—it was for such men as those before him to bring about its proper termination. They, the Democracy, had nobly, generously poured out their blood and their treasure in defence of the Government for the sake of the Government, the Union and the Constitution of our Fathers, and such was their loftiest duty, but far different were the motives of others pretending to sustain the same high principles. With them self-seeking only ruled and their extreme and radical factious machinations were as perilous to the country as the rebellion itself. Mr. WOOD here indulged in a scathing invective upon the emancipation policy, as setting free 4,000,000 of negroes, many of them mechanics, to flood the North and drown white labor, for the Abolitionist, if he had a house to build, or other work to do, would employ the black man at fifty cents a day, rather than the white at customary wages. The free schools, sustained by taxes which the white laborer largely paid, would be filled with negro children, sitting side by side with their children, and, in all things, not merely equality, but actual superiority to the poor white would be awarded to the African. Thus not only was the Constitution invaded, the system of our society broken up, and all that has hitherto been law and custom jeopardized, but every institution and principle our race and people had held dear were to be trampled under foot. Such a condition of things, if the Abolitionists succeed, would be worse than the war. Gen. WADSWORTH, their present candidate for Governor of this State, and now Military Governor of Washington, was an open and avowed Abolitionist. Mr. WOOD respected him, at least, for his manly frankness, while he despised that shambling class who cloak the same designs under the garb of pretended conservatism. [Applause.]

The speaker in tracing the effect of such a rule, showed that this same radical Puritanism had ever been proscriptive, persecuting Quakers and Catholics, and burning or drowning old women for witches, in earlier days, because they were not of their own persuasion. Then, reverting to the multiplied evils of such mismanagement of the war and its prolongation by arbitrary and inhuman measures, he demonstrated that the crushing taxation now accumulating must fall upon the poor man, for to him the wealthier landlord and furnisher of all commodities would look for the replenishment of his increased assessments. To guard then, against these miseries, to save the country, with war, indeed, but not by war alone, but by mingling a conservative element with the administration of the laws which would temper power with mercy and carry the olive-branch in one hand while it wielded the sword in the other, to achieve a glorious restoration of our country to all it once had been, let the Democracy march in solid phalanx to the ballot-box on the fourth of November next. If they failed then, he greatly feared it would be the last time they might exercise that right—if it was to be the last time, let their effort be a glorious one; let every ballot be cast with the force of a bullet to kill an Abolitionist! [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. WOOD here drew a very eloquent parallel between the scene of peace at Washington and the condition of the country five years ago, and all we now behold. He had not, during this Administration gone, and would not go to the Capital, lest he might mar the recollection of what was once a glorious spectacle. Upon Democratic action, now, depended its return. If they were true, the sun would rise upon a happy country again with prosperity abroad in the land, statesmen in our councils, the Union grandly restored and the nation mighty at home, and respected throughout the earth. [Prolonged cheering.] The speaker, here, extolled the virtues and patriotic services of HORATIO SEYMOUR as of one of those who illustrated the fact that, particularly in times like the present, the noble toils of civic life devoted to the country, were of merit equal with exertion in the field, and in enforcing the idea of his candidate's respect for written laws and high sense of the dignity of the Commonwealth, said that if he were Governor no Federal authority should dare to touch one hair of the head of a citizen of New-York, and that it was high time that *some* power, *some* State should assert its sovereignty and protest against repeated infringements of the rights of citizens—the rights of men! [Frantic applause hailed this invocation.]

Mr. WOOD closed by saying that although no candidate for, or occupant of public office, and much retired from the troublous scenes of the day, yet, in the cause he had thus espoused, he was willing to do battle to the last. Two of his grandfathers had served under WASHINGTON, and both had been wounded at the capture of Yorktown. To repossess and to maintain "that glorious heritage of Union and Liberty they had left, he would give all he had on earth—all to uphold the Constitution and the Government—all to crush rebellion,—and with it the equally infamous and odious treason of the Abolitionists of the North!"

After the thunders of approbation which followed Mr. WOOD'S address, Judge MCCUNN was loudly called. That gentleman declined speaking on the ground that he would not, for a thousand dollars, mar the beauty and force of what had just been heard. [Applause.]

After some matters of minor organization and remarks thereupon by members of the Club, this notable meeting, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.

War Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward—The Manner of the Draft not yet Decided—The Quota yet to be Raised in New-York.

A war meeting was held in the Eighteenth Ward last evening, to take measures to fill up the quota of volunteers of the Ward, so as to avoid a draft. Mr. JNO. A. FOSTER, who has visited Albany at the request of the Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, to ascertain how the draft was to be made in this City, reported that he had had an interview with Gov. MORGAN, who informed him that it was not yet definitely settled whether the draft would be made by Wards or Senatorial Districts, or in some other manner. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. FOSTER, however, the Governor, stated that if the Eighteenth Ward raised its quota previous to the draft, no draft would be made in that Ward, and Mr. FOSTER was of the opinion from what the Governor stated, that the draft would be made by wards. The speaker said he called on Judge Advocate General ANTHON yesterday morning, who informed him that he had not as yet received any directions from the Governor as to the manner of making the draft, but he had prepared the enrollment in such a way that he could make the draft either by Wards, Senatorial Districts, Assembly Districts, or even Election Districts, according as he should be ordered by the Governor. Mr. FOSTER stated that as near as could be ascertained, the quota of New-York City yet to be raised was about 4,000, and the quota of the Eighteenth Ward about 250.

The meeting was addressed by Councilman STEVENSON, E. F. HALL, JAMES KELLY and others, and a determination was manifested to fill up the quota of the Ward before the time for the draft. Mr. KELLY stated that from a conversation he had with Gen. ANTHON yesterday afternoon, he judged it to be highly probable that the draft would be made from the City at large; that there were many difficulties in the way of a draft from wards, and it had been found in Philadelphia to be impracticable. Mr. ANTHON also stated that the whole thing was more of a bugbear than anything else, for out of 150,000 men in this City, not more than 4,000 would be drafted.

State Politics—The Position of Gen. Hiram Walbridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me the use of your columns to state the position I hold in the present unfortunate state of our national politics. I am unwilling to take any doubtful stand upon the questions of this war. I am for its vigorous prosecution to the quick destruction of rebels and rebellion. I did not waver when this attitude cost me the accumulations of years, and I shall not waver now.

I am for the supremacy of the Government, and the prostration of all that opposes; and more than all, above all, I am for the instant relief of the down-trodden, persecuted Union men of the South, whose representatives are now knocking at the door of the Government, demanding help for those who still cling to the old flag.

In their name, I demand that this war shall never cease, that the whisper of peace shall never be heard, of separation, never until the Flag of the Union again floats, in protecting folds, above their heads.

To my view this is a long-plotted and deliberate rebellion against democratic principles, and in its issues are involved the perpetuity or ruin of free representative government.

I may add that I am assured of the correctness of my position, when I find earnest, loyal Democrats of the South openly declaring the same sentiments.

Respectfully, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

IT IS NO WONDER BARNUM'S Museum is crowded day and evening, for he gives more real amusement for 25 cents than any other establishment in the City does for double the money. To-day, performances at 3 and 7½ P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. J. Durbrow, Gen. J. S. Ellis, Capt. W. D. Gosset, R. E., Capt. Knox and wife, F. S. Yanbosebrick, J. Levy, S. A. Masser, Mrs. C. Chaplin, J. M. Ford, C. W. Nicklin, G. M. Cote, Geo. Webster, wife and family, Dr. Perkins, Mrs. James N. Scott, P. Van Name, F. L. Wilder, Fred. Anscatigui, Mrs. Foster, Madame Brioso, E. Meyer, J. C. Haraldon and wife, Carlos Veler, J. Lledot, A. C. Brown, A. Fyra, N. W. Peak, J. Leon, Geo. Gibbs, C. E. Endicott, M. Englander, R. F. Wilkins, Mr. Sparks, A. Dougherty.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Capt. Mansergh and family, 2d W. I. Regiment; Quartermaster Kelly, 2d W. I. Regiment; Dr. Wm. Ross, R. N.; Mrs. Samuel Whiting, Mrs. and Mrs. Long, A. Arpold and child, Capt. Wm. Sherwen, Wilner, Thomson, J. Kiddle, Hudson, L. Manrique, J. Walker, W. C. Rahming, C. Harris, J. Askew.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 59 | Sun sets.... 5 39